THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,734—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1912. PRICE ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 3-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
31st Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
7th Sept.	ARABIA	8000	....	....
14th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
21st ,,	ARCADIA	7000	....	....
28th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
5th Oct.	EGYPT	8000	....	....
12th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
19th ,,	PERSIA	8000	....	....
26th ,,	*MALOJA	12500	MACEDONIA	10500
2nd Nov.	CHINA	8000	....	....
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
16th ,,	ARABIA	8000	....	....
23rd ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
30th ,,	MEDINA	12500	....	....

* This vessel proceeds to London via Malta, and Passengers for Marseilles transfer at Port Said to the S. S. MACEDONIA.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

22nd Feb.	EGYPT	8000	....	....
1st March	MOREA	11000	....	....
8th ,,	PERSIA	8000	....	....
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
19th ,,	*ARCADIA	7000	....	....
22nd ,,	MANTUA	11000	....	....
29th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
5th Apl.	ARABIA	8000	....	....
12th ,,	MOLDAVIA	10000	....	....
19th ,,	MALOJA	12500	....	....
26th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	....	....
10th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER. ONE CLASS ONLY. *

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	1st Sept
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Oct
Semiramis	3999	G. Gillhuber	16th Oct
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	1st Nov

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS' SEASON 1913

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Feb
Semiramis	3999	G. Gillhuber	16th ,,
Gablonz	8000	...	1st Mar
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th ,,
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st April
Semiramis	3999	G. Gillhuber	16th ,,
Gablonz	8000	...	1st May
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th ,,
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
Vorwaerts	5990	...	28th Feb
F. Ferdinand	6046	...	28th Mar
Austria	7588	...	28th Apr

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back .. ,, 750
To London via Trieste ..... ,, 579 to 614*
To London via Trieste and back.. ,, 903 ,, 1038*

SECOND CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back ... ,, 525
To London via Trieste ..... ,, 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back... ,, 653 ,, 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back ... ,, 675
To London via Trieste ..... ,, 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back.. ,, 832 ,, 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To sail about
China	6017	N. Giurovich	6th Sept.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

E. STUPARICH,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI,
Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers, Tons, Sailing, Date, Time, Route via				
Lhasa ...	2184	Friday	30th August	† 6 a.m. direct.
Dumra...	1695	Thurs.	5th Sept.	9 a. m.

† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH
(Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra" 1695 tons, on Thursday, 5th Sept. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. Barjora 3200 tons, on Wednesday, 4th September, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons, on Thursday 6th September, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lawada" 3239 Tons on 30th Aug.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Neol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY,
29th August, 1912.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA : GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON : GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Due Bombay about 1913	Leav. Bombay about 1913	Leave Karachi about 1913
*Locksley Hall	3634	.....	...	4 Sept.	...
*Netherby Hall	4461	.....	...	...	...
Trafford Hall	3321	.....	...	...	15 Sept.
City of Athens	5594	.....	30 Aug.	...	15 ,,
City of Poona	5569	.....	...	...	19 ,,
*Merton Hall	4337	.....	13 Sept.	...	3 Oct.
City of Benares	6973	.....	21 ,,	...	11 ,,
City of Calcutta	7830	3 Sept.	27 ,,	...	17 ,,
City of Paris	9232	12 ,,	9/10 Oct.	...	2 Nov.
City of Birmingham	7475	26 ,,	21 ,,	...	9 ,,
*Newby Hall	4388	5 Oct.	29 ,,	...	19 ,,
City of Glasgow	6329	16 ,,	7/8 Nov.	...	28 ,,
Trafford Hall	3321	22 ,,	16 ,,	...	6 Dec.
City of Athens	5594	31 ,,	23 ,,	...	13 ,,
City of Karachi	5566	8 Nov.	3 Dec.	...	21 ,,
City of Lahore	6873	30 ,,	23 ,, 1913	...	1913 14 Jan.
City of Paris	9232	11 Dec.	2/3 Jan.	...	25 ,,

NOTE—All the above Steamers except the Merton Hall, Netherby Hall, Newby Hall, Locksley Hall and Trafford Hall have second class accommodation.

* These are "B" class steamers.

FARES.	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	802
Liverpool	803	957	463	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE
in connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in connection with the CUNARD LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to :—

Bombay :—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency,
KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi : Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ld.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Iloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Kiang	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Malacca	Thaiping
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Medan	Yokohama
Hankow	New York	

Correspondents in all the Principal Cities of the World.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities stocks and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours 10-35 a. m. to 4 p m.
SATURDAY, 10-30 a. m. to 2 p. m.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ... ,, 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. p. a. from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent p. a., for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE ..... £ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16 Charing Cross, London.
BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... ,, 17,500,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Singapore
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

INSURE YOURSELVES!

Insure yourselves against disappointment in regard to the choice of a pianoforte. We will give you the best advice in the choice of an instrument and we can guarantee absolute satisfaction as to superb tone, perfect touch, splendid construction and lasting qualities.

DEFERRED PAYMENTS

are accepted on a scheme of which we are the pioneers in India and which we have maintained for over 30 years to the advantage and satisfaction of our numerous clientele.

THE BEST POLICY

is to secure the highest value for your money and that is what we offer you. It is the soundest plan to get a piano that you can rely on and appreciate.

SUITABLE PREMIA

or monthly instalments are arranged according to the convenience and wishes of our clients, so that the highest-grade Pianos even are brought, by our system, within the means of all

THE ANNUITY SYSTEM.

This is good in its way, but you do not get possession at once, as you do under our system. With us you have not got to wait.

SURRENDER VALUE.

There is no depreciation in the surrender value. We give you full value and possession and surrender a valuable well-built, high-grade Piano as soon as formalities are concluded.

IMMEDIATE REALIZATION.

You have the satisfaction of immediate realization, of possession at once, while you pay at your convenience. That is the advantage of our system.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.

PIANO, ORGAN, AND MUSIC DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer.
SOFTSHELL NUTS for DESSERT such as WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS.
HORS-D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and in Italy.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) at Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

GRAHAM'S

FIVE CROWN PORT

An Old Tawny Dry Wine.

THE FAMOUS "FIAT"

FIAT MOTOR CARS are owned by MOTORISTS of DISTINCTION throughout INDIA.

When owners of small FIATS Do sell their cars it is to buy larger FIATS

LATEST MODELS.

Obtainable at English prices plus cost of importation from the SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. LORD HARDINGE
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

CONDOR'S (LATE D. FERNANDES & Co.)

WORLD RENOWNED HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES.

All the medicines in the world are not known to the public unless they have been tried ONCE at least. Undernoted are the few reliable and effective Specifics which are still an enormous Demand since 1870. Why not try them.

CONDORODYNE. A remedy far superior to all the Chlorodynes on the market, price, Re. 1 per bottle.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA. An invaluable remedy in all Impurities of the Blood. Re. 1-8.

CORN AND WART CURE.—An excellent preparation for the speedy and permanent removal of Corns, Warts, etc. Annas 8 only.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS GIVES INSTANT RELIEF.—Annas 8.

CAMPHORATED MYRRH DENTIFRICE.—An invaluable and exceedingly pleasant preparation for cleansing the teeth Strengthens the gums, imparts a pleasant and refreshing odour to the breath, prevents decay, removes all stains from the teeth, and renders them pearly white Annas 4 per pot only.

CAMPHOR COUGH AND COLD BALSAM.—An unrivalled and extremely palatable mixture for all chronic and acute affections of the Throat Chest and Lungs. Gives instant relief and effects a speedy cure. Annas 12 per bottle.

FEMALE PILLS.—(Mild.) An excellent remedy in suppressions, irregularities and disorders peculiar to the Sex Re. 1.

FEMALE PILLS.—(Strong) Same as the above but far more speedy and efficacious in action. Guaranteed safe and harmless. Rs. 3.

RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—A never failing remedy in even the most obstinate forms of all skins diseases. Annas 8 per pot.

CONTRA-FAT.—A perfectly harmless and extraordinarily effective remedy in Obesity Involves no restriction in diet and is very pleasant to take. Well worth a trial. Rs. 3 per bottle.

GENUINE HAIR GROWER.—A non-oily and delicately perfumed hair tonic. Promotes a rapid and luxuriant growth of the hair cools and cleanses the scalp removes dandruff, and speedily restores grey hairs to their natural colour. Rs. 3 only.

SANTALINE CAPSULES.—An exceedingly popular and highly efficacious remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of even the most chronic or acute urethral discharges. Rs. 3 per bottle.

ANTICHOLERA MIXTURE—Re. 1. Perfumed Prickly Heat Powder. Annas 8.

ORIENTAL PILE OINTMENT. Rs. 2-8.

Condor's Sore Throat Solution, Rs. 3.

Most of the above remedies should always be kept handy in every home, so as to avoid doctors bills. If your chemist does not stock these write to the sole manufacturers.

THE ONLY EUROPEAN FIRM IN INDIA who supply all articles to the public at lowest rates prevailing in the market and deliver same to your door free of carriage and cooly charges, for all your monthly orders valued over Rs. 25 only.

CONDOR & SONS (Successors to D. Fernandes & Co.), Chemists, Druggists, Provision Merchants, Tobacconists etc, 61 Hornby Road. (opp: Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Fort, Bombay.) Write for anything you may require. Mofussil orders attended very carefully and promptly. Trial solicited.

MONGINI BROTHERS CAKE SPECIALITIES.

From 1lb. and upwards may be had Fresh daily if ordered before 9 a.m.

GATEAU YOLANDA—(a Lemon Tea Cake.)
GATEAU CAPRICE—(Chocolate Flake Cake.)
GATEAU CONVERSATION—(Custard Cream Cake.)
GATEAU NOISETTE—(Hazelnut Praline Cake.)
GATEAU JAPONAIS—Pineapple Iced Cake.)
GATEAU MOKA—(Coffee Cream Cake.)

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET.

Telephone No. 325.

INSURANCES.

THE LATEST DEVELOPMENT IN LIFE INSURANCE FOR EUROPEANS RESIDENT IN INDIA

THE NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY

offer Policies at Minimum Cost with Maximum Benefits.

For Particulars of New Schemes apply to

KING KING and Co.,
Secretaries,
KING'S BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID	£ 29,500,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	13,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,550,000
BONUS DECLARED	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1¾ per cent. (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to

H. M. COOK,
Ag. Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

INSURANCES.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1911.

Policies Issued	...6,551 for	£ 2,249,059
New Premiums (1911)	...	,, 104,847
Annual Income	...	,, 1,468,028
Assets	... ...	,, 10,505,564
Total Payments under Policies		,, 28,032,890
Actuarially Certified Profits for the Quinquennium ending December 31st 1910	... ...	£ 442,000

CALL FOR LATEST PROSPECTUS.

WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances, Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply—

CROFT MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon.
GRESHAM BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 4,00,00,000

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.

GENEROUS CONDITIONS.

PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

ECONOMICAL MANAGEMEN

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply

R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.
Oriental Building, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 4th proximo that day being a Public Holiday, under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 28th August, 1912.

BOMBAY CHRISTIAN BURIAL BOARD.

NOTICE.

THE LICENSE GRANTED to Messrs. MILLER and Co., Undertakers and Sculptors to conduct the funerals within the jurisdiction of the town and Island of Bombay having been revoked by the Bombay Christian Burial Board, the Christian Public are hereby notified that no business in connection with funerals should be entrusted to them.

By Order of the Chairman,
W. E. WAITE,
Honorary Secretary,
Bombay Christian Burial Board.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

BOMBAY-POONA SERVICE.

THE FOLLOWING TRAINS, the running of which was TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED will resume running from to-day :—

23 Down Poona Passenger. 40 Up Bombay Passenger

	H. M.		H. M.
Bombay ...	Dep. 22-15	Poona ...	Dep. 10-10
Poona,...	... Arr. 5-30	Bombay ...	Arr. 16-35

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, dated 28th Aug., 1912.

NOTICE.

WATER SUPPLY TO E WARD.

THE PUBLIC are informed that on SATURDAY 31st instant, SUNDAY 1st Proximo and possibly also on MONDAY 2nd Proximo, the pressure in E Ward will be lower than usual in consequence of necessary alterations to the 27 TANSA MAIN having to be done.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
H. J. T. SMITH, A. M. Inst. C. E., M. I. M. E.,
Hydraulic Engineer.

Water Department.
Bombay, 28th August, 1912.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 491 of 1912.

Re KANAILAL JAINARAYEN, KISHANPRASAD JAINARAYEN and GOVINDPRASAD JAINARAYEN, until lately trading at Mambadevi, without the Fort of Bombay, as Commission Agents under the name and style of TARACHAND SITARAM and at Muttra under the name and style of JAINARAYEN KANAILAL; Debtors.

WHEREAS the abovenamed KANAILAL JAINARAYEN and KISHANPRASAD JAINARAYEN have been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.—Dated this 28th day of August, 1912.

H. H. WADIA,
Ag. Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort,
Bombay, this 28th day of August, 1912.

Now in the Press]

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M. J. GILES,
Chief Inspector of Police,
Arms, Explosives, Petroleum, Theatres & Motor Vehicles Department.

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CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable furniture etc.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY the 29th August, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Meadow Street, Fort, next to Messrs King and Co. the valuable teakwood and blackwood mahoganized furniture, such as sets of drawing-room, sofas and chairs, side and corner cabinets, round, writing and side tables, hatstand, show cases, single and double almyrahs, clothes and hanging, presses, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, chest-of-drawers, easy and light chairs, carpets, phonograph etc.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE of the right, title and interest of the insolvent in the unrecovered outstanding as per list.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang Esq., Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and effects of Govind Krishnaji Dhole, traded in partnership with two others as Govind Namdeo and Co., an insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 29th inst. at 5 p.m., S.T., the right, title and interest of the above insolvent in the unrecovered outstanding amounting to Rs. 5,683-6-9 as per list.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of the sale.

For further particulars and the list of the outstandings apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF OILMANSTORES, PROVISIONS, BEER, PERFUMERY, PATENT MEDICINE, Shop Furniture of the Empire Stores, Empire Building, Hornby Road, near Boree Bander.

On TUESDAY, the 3rd September, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, large quantity of Cross and Blackwells provisions and oilmanstores, patent medicine, perfumery, Huntley and Palmer's and Jacob's biscuits, American and English beer, hams, bacons, chocolate by various makers, Brook Bond teas, etc., sliding, door cupboards, marble top, counter show cases, large shelves, chairs, copying press, clock, carriage whips, padlocks, door locks, etc.

The above is on view.

RESALE BY AUCTION OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTY, at Walkeshwar, near Government House, Malabar Hill.

Under instructions from Messrs. Malvi, Hiralal, Mody and Ranchoddas, Attorneys for the Mortgagee-Vendor Mr. Jay Dayal Lachhminarayan, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser at the previous sale by auction of the property held by the vendor on the 14th of August 1912, under the power of sale reserved to the Vendor under the Indenture of Mortgage dated 22nd December, 1911, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will re-sell by Public Auction, the following valuable property on FRIDAY, the 13th September, 1912, at 5 p.m., (S.T.) on the premises :—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or building standing therein, situate, lying and being on the eastern side of the public passage or road leading to the Government House, Malabar Hill, in the Sub-District of Bhuleshwar, at Walkeshwar, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 217 4-9 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 66, and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under No. 54, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the East and North by the property of Janardhan Parsottamji, on or towards the West by the said road leading to the Government House, Malabar Hill, and on or towards the South by the Government ground reserved for carriage stand printed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Malvi, Hiralal, Mody and Ranchoddas, at their office, in Military Square Lane or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY, at Ghogari Moholla.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of Suleman Haji Elias Noorani, an Insolvent, and with the consent of the Mortgagees, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of September, 1912 at 5-30 p.m., (S.T.), the undermentioned property on the premises.

PARTICULARS.—All that piece or parcel of land of quit and ground rent tenure, containing by admeasuremeat 271 1-9 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 48, 49 and 50, New Nos. 7374, Old Survey Nos. 1597 and 1599, and New Survey Nos. 1033 and 2-1032, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under C Ward No. 6266 and Street No. 32-34, and all which premises are situate at and on the west side of Ghogari Mohollà, at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east by Ghogari Mohollà aforesaid, on or towards the west by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by the house of Ghogari Mahomed Haji and on or towards the south by the house of Memon Haji Aboo Haji and were formerly in the occupation of Khatizabai, widow of Kaji Salehmahomed Porebundry and are now in that of the tenants of the vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shroff, Dinsha and Dharamsi, Attorneys for the Vendor, at their office, No. 9, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 29th August, 1912.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Electric Fittings, Printing Blocks, Boots, Mortar and Pestles, Drapery, &c.

Under instructions from the P. & O. S. N. Coy., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 29th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.), the following goods salved from s. s. "Delhi."

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Bombay, 29th August, 1912.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

SALE THIS DAY, THURSDAY, 29th August at 3 p. m. (S. T.)

AUCTION sale of Household Furniture etc.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY the 29th August at 3 p. m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the 2nd floor of "Century Building" opposite J. N. Petit's Library, on Hornby Road, Fort, valuable French polished furniture such as single and double door almyrahs, cabinet, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, bentwood chairs, cane and leather lined sofas, book case, marble and tile topped tables and tea-poys, revolving top office table and revolving chair, operation table, figure glass partition screen, chest-of-drawers, etc.

The property of Dr. Jal S. Vakil proceeding Home and others.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th August, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed Property, situate at Chinch Bunder 3rd Row.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 29th inst., at 4-30 p.m, (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Mr. Meghji Mahomed and on account and risk of the mortgagor Ebrahim Jan Mahomed, under the power of sale contained in an Indenture of mortgage dated the 31st day of July, 1906, and two deeds of further charge respectively dated 18th December, 1909, and 25th November, 1910. the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground whereof Perozbai, widow of Darasha Furdoonji Patel, is the Fazandar with dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay in the street commonly known by the name of Chinch Bunder 3rd Row, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 140 square yards and 7-9 of a square yard be the same, little, more or less and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, formerly under Nos. 48 and 12, and at present under Ward B Ward No, 3048, and Street Dongri No. 576 and 578, and bearing New Survey No. 3150, and bounded as follows :—that is to say on or towards the East by the Chinch Bunder 3rd Row, aforesaid, on or towards the West by the Chinch Bunder 2nd Row, on or towards the North by the Ashakshand's Mosque, and on or towards the South by the house formerly belonging to Dewa Soomar and now owned by Pirbhoy Nathu.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Patell and Ezekiel, Solicitors, at their office, at Cook's Building, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 29th August, 1912.

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H. S. BENNER,
Acting Manager.

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BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

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Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
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B. O. C.

—B. O. C. KEROSINES—

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS. Fuel & Cylinder Oils. WAX. CANDLES.

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Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO., CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET

LONDON, AUG. 27.] [BOMBAY, AUG. 28.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Pins.	Minns.
1·2 per cent. Consols	75 7-16		1-16
do. Rentes	92 1-2		unchgd
2½ do. Sterling Loan	92 1-2		unchgd
4 do. Gov. Securities	84 3-16		unchgd
Bar Silver in London Spot	23 3-9		3-16
do. 2 months' hence	23 1-4		1-4
Bar Silver in New York	61 5-8		3-8
Exchanges on London at Paris	25·27 1-2	1-2	
do. do. at Berlin	20 45		1-2
do. do. New York	4·87 3-8	1-3	
Discount Bank of England Rate	3	since	
do. Short London Bills	9th May		
do. 3 months' sight	3 5-16	1-16	
do. Indian Bank Bills			
do. 6 months' sight	3 7-8	1-16	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	3 5-8		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	4 3-8		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	1 5-8		1-8
do. 7 day Market Loans	2		unchgd

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77/9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver—Steady with a fair demand.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Easier—Quiet
Futures	Barley—Steady.
Manchester	Steady with a good demand
Total Sales	6,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export	253 "
Imports	4,003 "
Mid-Americans	6·15—13
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	9 7-8—1-16

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·13	6·02	5·99	5·95	5·95
—14	—13	—12	—12	—12
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar-Apl.	Apr.-May.	
5·96	5·97	5·98	5·99	
—12	—12	—12	—12	

New York 11 a.m., Oct. 10·88 Jan. 10·88.
New York Official Noon call Oct. 10·89 Jan. 10·89
New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct 11·01 Jan. 11·07

NEW YORK— Bales.

Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports	...	23,000
" Receipts at " last year	...	36,000
" Exports to Great Britain	...	.....
" Exports to Continent	...	.....
" Spot Cotton	...	11·30—20

Futures—Month of Oct 11·24+01

Futures—Month of Jan. 11·33+02

Declined early owing to weakness in Southern spot market and increased offerings and advanced later partially on covering.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	11 1-2—1-8
Futures month of Oct.	10·99—03
Futures month of Jan.	11·01—09
Tone of Spot Cotton	Quiet.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal M. G.	d 5 6-16
F. G. Bengal M. G.	d 5 8-16
Fine Bengal M. G.	d 5 10-16
Good Bhownagger	d 5 11-16
F. G. Bhownagger	d 5 13-16
Fine Bhownagger	d 5 15-16
Fine M. G. Bhownagger	d 5 15-16
Good Oomras M. G.	d 5 12-16
F. G. Oomras M. G.	d 5 14-16
Fine Oomras M. G.	d 6
Good M. G. Oomras	d 5 12-16
Fine M. G. Oomras	d 6
Good Broach	d 5 12-16
F. G. Broach	d 6 3-32
Fine Broach	d 6 4-16
Good Khandeish	d 5 10-16
F. G. Khandeish	d 5 12-16

Manchester Aug 27.

Grey shirtings 41-42in. 38 yds 16 by 15	8 5-1-2
" " 41in. 38 38 1-2 yds 9lbs	8 10 1-2
White " 40-41in. 40 yds 18 square	10 6
" nainsooks 43 in. 19 yds 22 by 21	7 4

Liverpool, August 28.

Tone Dhoties and Shirtings	Firm—Moderate enquiry.
Tone Cloths	Market steady
Weft American "54"	11 3-8
Weft Egyptian "80"	17 1-2
Tone—Yarn—Market quiet.	
Weft Egyptian "32"	12 1 8
Twist "32" W T C	9 3-4
Twist "32" B	10 1-4
Cloth G 20 36 inch	13 1-2
Twist "36" W T C	10
Twist "36" B	10 1-2
Twist "42"	11 7-8
Twist American "60"	16
Twist Egyptian "60"	17
Twist Egyptian "80"	21 1-2
40s Banner Mill Twist	10 3-8
Geo Mayall's Yarn	10 5-8
F. G. F. Tinnevelly C I F—Liverpool	6
Buyers or sellers	Sellers.
Months	Aug.-Sept

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi	Nominal
Do. Months	.....
Do. Name of Ports	.....
Wheat White Karachi	39 1-4—1-8
Do. Months	Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Done	
Wheat Red Karachi	39+1-4
Do Months—Aug.-Sept—London—Done	
Tone—Quiet	

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-61lbs.	Nominal—Firm
Do. Month	.....
Barletta Russo 62 1-2 lbs	Nominal—Firm

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian	39 1-2—1-4
Do Months	Aug.-Sept.—Value

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship	54 unchgd
Do. Months	Aug-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.	
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship	Nominal
Do. Months	.....
Do. Name of Ports	.....
Brown Cawnpore	50 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.	
Tone—Quiet.	

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship	63 3-8—1-8
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.	
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Done.	
Tone—Dull.	
Linseed Calcutta	61 6 (yesterday) 61 3 (to-day)
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.	
Do. Name of Ports—London—Done—Quiet.	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata	56
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Value	

COTTONSEED.—

Bombay Cottonseed Market	£ 6-15-0
	Nov.-Dec.—Hull—Done—Steady

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality)	14 1-8 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber	5 1
	Aug-Sept—Sellers—Quiet

METALS—

Copper Braziers	£ 90 1-2
Yellow Metal	d 7 1-2 unchgd
Standard Copper G M B	£ 79 3-4

ARRIVALS—

"Karnak" "Lord Stanley—Weissenfels."

FREIGHTS—

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canals... 12s 9d—Value.

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags)	12 9 3-4
Do. Months of Shipment	Nov.-Dec.—Value
Tone—Steady but very quiet	
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India	12 1 1-2 Nominal
Do Months of Shipments	Oct-Dec
Tone—Nothing doing.	
German Beet-root 88 p.c.	10s
Months of Shipments	Oct-Dec—Sellers.
	11 S—Sellers—September
Tone—Old crop dearer on covering New Crop steady.	
E A R & Similar Crystal C & F India	14 0 3-4
Months of Shipments	Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone.—Steady—Nothing much doing.	
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay	11 4 1-2—Value.
Month of Shipments	Sept.
Tone—Quiet	
Java Sugar—Nothing doing unchgd	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [28TH AUG. 1912.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 26th Aug., 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	34	40,546
B. B. and C. I. Railway	22	26,074

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—

The market opened steady at 1s. 4 1-32d. T. T., 1s. 4 1-32d. on Demand and 1s. 4 1-4d. for 3 months sight Credits. There was a fair enquiry for T. T at our above quotation, but the rate soon went off. Private bills continue scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s. 4d.
Demand Draft	1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward	1s. 4 9-32d. 15th Sept
Do. do Francs	170 1-2
Do. do Marks	138 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	147 1-2
Shanghai "	200 3-4
Japan "	160 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened quiet at 96 1-8 for Cash and 96 1-16 for the near Settlement, and has advanced 1-16 during the day, closing as under. A small business is reported.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 96 3 0
1st Settlement	" 96 2 0
2nd "	" 96 0 0

BULLION:—

Yesterday's closing quotations in London for Bar Silver were 3-16 lower for ready at 28 3-8 and 1-4 lower for forward at 28 1-4. New York was 3-8 down at 61 5-8. The local market opened easier at 71 15-16 ex duty for Cash and 72 for the first Settlement and has improved 1-8 during the day, closing for ready and forward as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	Rs. 24 0 3
Australian "	" 24 0 0
Sovereigns "	" 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)	
Ready	" 72 1 0
1st Settlement	" 72 2 0
2nd Settlement	" 72 7 0
Silver (cum duty)	
Ready	" 81 7 0
1st Settlement	" 81 8 0
2nd Settlement	" 81 13 0

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·14	6·03	6·00
+01	+01	+01
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·95	5·95	5·96
unchgd	unchgd	unchgd
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr	Apr.-May.
5·97	5·99	5·99
unchgd	+01	unchgd

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is quiet and easier.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 10 7 0 B.T.
September	" 11 3 0 B.T.
Apl-May 1913	" 10 10 0 "

RAPESEED :—Quiet.

We quote :—

Brown Delhi Apl-May 1913	Rs. 8 3 0 R.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready	" 8 1 0 B.T.
Yellow "	" 9 0 0 "

GINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Steady.

Bold White 85 p.c.	Rs. 55 0 0
Black Kutni	" 48 0 0

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 12 7 0 B. T.

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 39 0 0

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	" 27 0 0
Forward	" 24 8 0 D. J.

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Steady.

We quote :—

Jan.-Feb. Bold	Rs. 45 0 0

MOWRASEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 7 15 0 B. T.

WHEAT :—

The market is steady.

We quote :—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs. 5 7 0 R. T.
" Delhi Aug-Sept	" 5 5 0 "
" " May 1913	" 5 7 0 "

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,740
Bank of India	64
Eastern Bank	88
Indian Specie	68 1-2

MILLS.

David	493 3-4
Kohinoor	845
Manockji Petit	3,045
New Great Eastern	265
Standard	1,375

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary	175
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference	184 1-2
Bombay S N Co Ordy	292 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill	1,610
Treacher and Co	460

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley 543 3-4

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	2,120	bales.
Wheat	33,066	cwts.
Linseed	6,824	"
Rapeseed	2,372	"
Gingellyseed	596	"
Poppyseed	446	"
Groundnuts	83	"
Castorseed	2,889	"
Rice	15,278	"
Myrabollams	681	"
Cottonseed	2,501	"
Mowrasee	3,574	"
Gram	3,233	"
Joowar	1,767	"
Maize	Nil	"
Barley	3,804	"

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 28th Aug.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount Estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1912-13	£ 15,500,000
Remitted from 1st April, 1912 to 24th Aug, 1912, by Council Bills	£ 7,995,372
Balance to be remitted from 25th Aug 1912, to 31st March, 1913	£ 7,504,628

CALCUTTA COAL SHARES.

CALCUTTA AUG. 28.

In the share market, coal ruled quiet and fairly steady with a fair volume of business, but prices showed some irregularity. Much of the business was at the same prices as the preceding day, but falls were as follows:—Bhatgosh six annas to 22-12, Baraboni eight annas to 13-10, Bilberu eight annas to 4-8, Burradhemo one rupee to 10-8, Eridih two annas to 9-8. Equitable rose four annas to 27-4 and 27-8, Ondal rose fourteen annas to 4-14. Bengal remains unchanged at 895.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 28th Aug. 1912.

187. Strength.—The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted as under :—

No. 1474 Gunner E. Byfield, and No. 1476 Gunner S. Brackstone to No. 3 Sub-Division No 2 Company. No. 1475 Gunner George House to No. 2 Sub-Division No. 2 Company.

No. 188 Leave.—The following member is granted leave for one year out of India from the 29th August, 1912.

Sergeant H. B. Graveston No. 2 Company.

189 Meeting.—A meeting of the B.V.A. Rifle Association will be held at the New Head Quarters (next to the Old Head Quarters) on Wednesday, next, 4th September, 1912, at 7-0 p.m.

All members interesting in shooting are requested to attend.

(Sd.) E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., R.A., Adjutant, B. V. A.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality, and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay during the 24 hours from 6. a.m. on the 27th August to 6 a.m. on the 28th Aug. :—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Plague	2	3
Total mortality from all causes		88
Same date last year		68
Cholera	2	3

Where, asks a correspondent, are the old colours that our Yeomanry Cavalry used to carry? Those owned by the Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry, the premier corps in the Army, are hanging at Longleat, the seat of the Marquis of Bath. Many of the rest are probably in the hands of private individuals. Others have been destroyed. It would be interesting to bring these old colours together and hang them, say, in the Museum in Whitehall.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

DEMONTE—August 28, at Mahim, Sebastian Joseph, late of South British Insurance, aged 47 years. Funeral this (Thursday) evening at 5 o'clock (S.T.)

KARACHI.

RUSTOMJEE.—August 28, at Karachi, Rustomjee, eldest son of the late Mr. H. J. Rustomjee, Karachi and Bombay.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BROWNING—Aug, 23, at Trichur, S. India, the wife of Geo. Elliot Browning. (Cowley, Gloucestershire) Chief Engineer, Cochin Government, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly. Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 11.

Maxim : "He hath made good progress in a business who hath thought well of it beforehand."—Wade.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

The P. and O. Co.'s. s. s. "Salsette," with the outward mails of the 16th instant, left Aden at 7 p.m., on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 6 a. m., to-morrow.

DEPARTURES.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday next at 2-39 p. m.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7-15	13-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-5	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-45	7-30
Poona Express	19-30	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-55	21-30
Gujarat Mail	8-25	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	19-52

STRING BAND AT PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play a programme of music under the direction of Sergt. J. O'Dell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—The annual general meeting of the Association will be held on Monday, 2nd September, at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), at Sir Mangaldas House, Girgaon, to adopt the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer and to elect a new Council for 1912-13.

A CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—Bhika Bhoola, a coachman, was driving his master's carriage towards Ban Ganga on Tuesday evening, when going down the steep incline, the horse stumbled with the result that Bhika was thrown off the box, and one of the wheels passed over his left leg. He was removed to hospital, where he has been detained for treatment.

OUR LADY OF THE MOUNT, BANDRA.—The titular feast of Our Lady of the Mount, Bandora Hill, will be celebrated on Sunday, the 8th of September, preceded by a Novena which begins on the 30th instant. The Novena Mass will be at 8 a. m., preceded by the Benediction at 7. The Rosary of the Immaculate Conception and Nativity of Our Blessed Lady will be sung by the children of the St. Andrew's Parish School at 7-15. The other Masses will be at 5-30, 6-30, 7-15 and 9. On Sunday, within the Novena, 1st September, there will be Solemn High Mass with Sermon at 8. Other Masses will be at 5-30, 6-30, 7-15, 9-30 and 10-30.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.—A class in "First Aid" on Sunday after-noons will be opened in Sir Mangaldas Wady, Girgaum Back Road, on the 15th of September. The course of instruction will last for six weeks, and the students will be supplied with books and bandages. A nominal fee of Rs. 2 will be charged. Students intending to join should send in their names and addresses to the Hon. Secretary, Hindu division (S.S.L.), Sir Mangaldas Wady, Girgaum Back Road, before the 8th of September. Drs. D. S. Ajinkya, L. M. and S. and Syed Shamsuddin Mahomedi, M.B., C.M. (Edin) will be the lecturers.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Twenty-five Lakhs Debenture Loan.

The aggregate total of tenders received for the Bombay Improvement Trust twenty-five lakhs debenture loan was Rs. 84,36,000. Two and a half lakhs, having been reserved by the Trustees, was taken at the average rate.

Tenders amounting to Rs. 5,28,000 at and over Rs. 101-13 0 were accepted in full.

The balance of the loan Rs. 17,22,000 was distributed "pro rata" amongst those who tendered at Rs. 101-12-0.

The average rate of the tenders accepted was Rs. 101-12-8.

The highest rate tendered was Rs. 102-8-0.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill :—

Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	h m	ft. in.	h m	ft. in.
Aug. 29	0 20 a	27 11	m 5 46	16 8
			6 24 a	17 3
30	0 26	26 11	m 6 17	16 10
	0 45 a	27 10	6 51 a	17 0
31	m 0 59	27 0	m 6 47	17 4
	1 11 a	27 6	7 18 a	16 10
Sept. 1	m 1	26 10	m 7 16	18 0
	1 a	27 1	7 45 a	16 10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

Aug.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 29 (Thursday)	6h 23m	6h 57m
" 30 (Friday)	6h 23m	6h 56m
" 31 (Saturday)	6h 24m	6h 55m
Sept. 1 (Sunday)	6h 24m	6h 54m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, Aug. 23th, 1h. 24·6m. a.m.; Last Quarter, Sept. 4th, 6h. 43·1m. p.m., New Moon, 11th, 9h. 18·5m. a.m.; First Quarter, 18th, 1h. 24·7m. p. m.

THE WEATHER.

Widespread and Abundant Rainfall.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 28.

Rainfall has been both widespread and abundant, the only area outside the influence of the monsoon, being the region near the North-West Frontier. The storm in the Bay now lies off the Orissa coast; it is likely to move in a west-north-westerly direction.

Rainfall has been nearly general in the West Coast, the Central Provinces, Central India east and South Rajputana, South Bihar and Orissa and Lower Burma; fairly general in the west of the United Provinces and Bengal; and local in Bombay, the Deccan, the North Madras Coast, Gujarat east and the North Punjab, Assam, and Upper Burma. A few falls have also occurred in Mysore and South Hyderabad.

The principal amounts are:—Jagdalpur, Packmarhi and Akola, each 1 1-2 inches; Chanda 3; Nagpur and Khandwa, each 1; Nowgong, 1 1-2; Ahmedabad and Udaipur, each 1; Kotah, 2; Jaipur, 1 1-2; Meerut, Mainpuri, Balasore, Jessore and Barisal, each 1; Sangor Island, Maymyo, Diamond Island, Bassein and Rangoon, 1 1-2; Akyab and Tavoy, 3; Moulmein, 2.

Forecast :—Rain is likely to become heavier in Orissa and the east of the Central Provinces.

RAINFALL STATISTICS.

IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba In Cts	Esplanade In Cts	Byculla In Cts	Fort In Cts	Colaba In Cts
Previously registered	47·93	48·83	48·79	44·62	
Wednesday, 28th August	0·00	0·00	0·02	0.00	
Total	47·93	48·83	48·81	44·62	
Same date last year	46·79	49·39	49·54	41·30	

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL, AUG. 28.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours. In. cts.	Total to date. In. cts.	Corpdg. Total 1910. In. cts.	Corpdg. Total 1911. In. cts.
Cumballa Hill	0·00	44·95	58·27	41·49

BOOT FACTORY AT SION.

Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a. m. of the 28th Aug.		Total up-to-date.	
In.	cts.	Ins.	cts.
0·0	15	53	49

Appended is Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (27th)	94·3	81·5	...	...
Jask	92·3	83·8	...	...
Muskat (27th)	85·3	81·1	...	0·26
Multan	106·3	83·0	...	4·48
Rawalpindi	96·9	75·9	...	15·41
Lahore	101·9	78·2	...	10·29
Sirsa	100·8	76·5	...	8·52
Ambala	93·5	75·9	...	19·84
Delhi	99·0	74·8	0·38	17·57
Agra	93·0	77·0	0·12	12·01
Mainpuri	91·3	77·1	1·12	23·95
Jhansi	94·0	77·0	0·48	23·07
Cawnpore	92·2	79·9	...	24·08
Allahabad	90·1	79·5	...	17·19
Jacobabad	...	...	...	...
Karachi	88·0	79·5	...	3·15
Ajmer	89·6	76·7	0·24	11·48
Jaipur	94·2	74·6	1·48	25·77
Kotah	88·6	74·6	1·84	20·67
Udaipur	93·0	76·0	...	19·22
Dwarka	88·3	79·7	...	21·87
Veraval	85·1	79·3	...	26·16
Rajkot	91·6	74·3	0·04	25·79
Bhavnagar Para	88·5	75·5	0·92	34·13
Surat	85·4	74·1	0·36	47·74
Ahmedabad	84·6	72·7	1·23	35·81
Deesa	7	74·9	0·34	14·83
Neemuch	83·4	72·0	0·66	19·45
Indore	78·1	71·1	0·50	24·04
Jubbulpore	84·8	75·3	0·20	27·92
Saugor	89·3	71·6	0·22	25·09
Hoshangabad	85·6	73·9	0·40	31·63
Khandwa	82·7	73·6	1·23	12·83
Akola	81·2	71·6	1·31	17·17
Amraoti	82·8	71·3	0·23	17·01
Nagpur	87·1	74·3	0·96	41·73
Chanda	83·0	74·0	2·60	35·81
Raipur	85·7	73·6	0·81	35·89
BOMBAY	86·5	78·7	...	44·62
Ratnagiri	84·3	76·4	0·12	32·24
Mormugao	81·5	74·7	0·21	55·04
Karwar	81·7	75·0	0·27	39·84
Malegaon	82·4	71·1	...	10·97
Ahmednagar	80·1	67·0	0·30	6·79
Poona	80·3	69·3	0·07	12·45
Sholapur	86·3	70·1	...	9·16
Bijapur	84·2	67·3	...	5·71
Belgaum	74·8	65·0	0·37	57·97
Aurangabad	79·9	68·7	0·06	14·16
Nizamabad (Indur)	79·9	71·7	...	27·88
Hyderabad	80·3	70·7	0·20	15·16
Mangalore	82·8	73·9	0·78	118·07
Calicut	80·8	72·6	0·35	104·47
Cochin	83·7	74·7	0·01	87·36
Colombo	87·0	77 0	...	26·55
Masulipatam	...	...	...	...
Bellary	89·0	72·8	...	6·58
Cuddapah	93·7	76·6	...	7·07
Madras	94·5	77·5	0·03	9·29
Bangalore	78·8	65·3	...	13·77
Coimbatore	88·9	71·3	...	4·59
Trichinopoly	99·1	77·8	...	5·06
Negapatam	90·7	77·2	...	4·13

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 28th August, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Delhi records 0·38" of rain. Skies are heavily clouded in the area of rainfall, moderately clouded in the extreme north and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Rawalpindi and Multan and normal or in excess elsewhere. Maximum temperature is in excess; the minimum is in defect at Sirsa and Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the extreme north-western districts; Agra has had 0·12" and Mainpuri 1·12". Skies are moderately clouded at Jhansi and Agra and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is equal to the average. Maximum temperature is in excess at Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Widespread rain has fallen in east Rajputana; Ajmer has had 0·34", Jaipur 1·48" and Kotah 1·84. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the area of rainfall and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the area of rainfall. Maximum temperature is above normal at Bikaner; the minimum is in defect at Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Nearly general rain has fallen in Gujarat and west Central India; Deesa has had 0·34", Ahmedabad 1·23", Surat 0·36", Neemuch 0·66", and Indore 0·50." In Kathiawar Bhavnagar Para records 0·92" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is in defect at Ahmedabad.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been widespread; Saugor has had 0·22, Jubbulpore 0·20," Hoshangabad 0·43", Khandwa 1·23", Akola 1·31", Amraoti 0·23", Nagpur 0·96", Raipur 0·81" and Chanda 2·60". Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in excess at Saugor and in defect in Berar and at Chanda.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Ratnagiri has had 0·12, Mormugao 0·21" and Karwar 0·27." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Local rain has fallen; Ahmednagar has had 0·30", Belgaum 0·37" and Hyderabad 0·20". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at Malegaon. Maximum temperature is in defect in Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—There has been an increase in the area of rainfall in the central parts of the country, Rajputana and Gujarat; in all these areas rainfall has been widespread and at some stations fairly heavy. Nearly general rain has fallen also on the west coast of the Peninsula between Ratnagiri and Calicut and in the extreme north-western districts of the United Provinces, but local rain in east Kathiawar, the south-east Punjab, Hyderabad and the Bombay Deccan. Some strengtheniug of the monsoon has occurred.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the central parts of the country, Rajputana, Gujarat; local rain in the United Provinces, the east Punjab, Kathiawar and Hyderabad, and some showers in the Bombay Deccan. Some decrease of rainfall is possible in Rajputana.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) 28th August, was 29·674 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 12 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 9 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mericurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of the gauge, be different from 47 feet, it will be read higher or lower by 6 inches for 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Salsette," August 30.

The P. and O. Company's mail steamer "

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Japan Line steamer Hakata Maru, 3670 tons, Captain H. Namura, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe 27th July, via intermediate ports with a general cargo and 2 cabin 26 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kasara, 564 tons, Captain C. R. King, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Australien, 3543 tons, Captain Costa, arrived in harbour yesterday from Noumea &c, with a general cargo and passengers. She sails to-day for Marseilles with the same bottom cargo and passengers.

The Anchor Line steamer Massilia 3250 tons, Captain J. Thomson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow via Manchester and Liverpool with a general cargo, 12 cabin and 40 deck passengers.

The steamer Umsinga, 1869 tons, Captain A. Cox, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban (7th August) with a cargo of coal and 14 cabin and 84 deck passengers.

The steamer Wearbeck, 2447 tons, Captain M. Shotton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (15th August) with a cargo of coal.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday and Tuesday, the 26th and 27th August, 1912, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Days for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Aug. 23.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Torrington	3619	Provs J.	Antwerp	...5-9...	Mackintosh & Co
B Trafford Hall	3433	Main Kchi	...29-8...	K Nixon & Co	
D&E Baroda	1899	Fenny	...	M M & Co	
F Sealda	3433	Johnson	...	M M & Co	
K Hakata Maru	3,859	Numura	Kobe	...6-9...	N Y Kaisha and Co
M Delta	4780	Martin	...	P & O Co	
O Barjora	1908	Willis	...	M M & Co	
P Wildenfel	3,525	Weishman	...W and A G and Co		
Q Budrie	1613	Fisher	Repairing	...	Arabs Steamers Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Massilia	3,250	Thomson	Liverpool	...9-9...	W and A G and Co
3 Virawa	2176	Tipper-Bangoon	30-8		M M & Co
4 Netherby Hall	2854	Henderson	...		K N & Co
5 Euphorbia	2444	Stevens	...		W & A G & Co
6 Brighton	2273	Thomas	Port Said	...7-9...	Sanday & Co
7 Habsburg	2095	Selevich	...		A L S N Co
8 Lawada	2124	Croskston	Calcutta	...28-8...	M M & Co
10&11 Kandelfels	3604	Wittenburg	...		W & A G & Co
12&13 Arabia	4098	Palmer	London	...P & O Co	
14 Kasara	505	King	Busreh	...29-8...	M M & Co

H W V D

Lhasa	950	Manley	...	M M & Co

M W D D.

Markgraf	2325	Tantren	Durban	...2-9... A S & Co

ARRIVALS

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
28	Hakata Maru	Somura	Kobe, July 27
	Massilia	Thomson	Glasgow, July 28
	Wearbeck	Shotton	Calcutta, Aug 15
	Umsinga	Cox	Durban, Aug 7
	Australien	Costa	Noumea

DEPARTURES.

Aug	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
28	Devanha	Hickey	Shanghai &c.
	Vellore	Plough	Philadelphia

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Kasara, King for Busreh &c
" Australien, Costa for Marseilles &c

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Badrie, for Jeddah
" Umsinga, for Liverpool &c
" Salsette, for Aden
" Hakata Maru, for Kobe
" Massilia, for Liverpool &c
" Wildenfels for Calcutta.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Societa' Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi Co.'s steamer Ischia from Hongkong left Penang for Bombay on the 24th instant.

The Ellerman Line steamer Merton Hall left Liverpool outward bound on the 24th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUG. 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Dumbarmoor s—2002 cwts myrabollams, S Cooverji and Co; 200 cwts old metal, K M Nathoo; 2079 cwts oil cakes, The Jamsaed Oil Mills; 195 bales cotton-waste and 15 bales savri cotton Solomon Bros; 338 cwts myrabolloms and 119 cwts savri cottonseed, M Chagpal; 58 bales cotton, P Dawram; 425 bales cotton, M Chagpal.

Massilia s—260 cwts goat skins, Nizamuddin and Co; 12,500 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 90 bales wool M Balis; 4000 cwts wheat L Dreyfus and Co.

Netherby Hall s—300 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 103 bales cottonwaste W Wolf and Sons.

FOR LONDON.

Salsette s—4 cwts ivory J Tatia.

Arabia s—301 cwts fennelseed, R Jawandas and Co; 1733 cwts oil cakes, The Jamshed Oil Mills; 34 cwts deer horns and 130 cwts buffalo horns, E Mahomed; 100 cwts deer horns, J M Rahimtools; 21 bales hides and skins, P E Boyce and Sons; 18 cwts haberdashery, N, Govindji; 600 cwts myrabollams P Mathuradas and Co; 2000 cwts castorseed, B S Lloyd and Co; 4500 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 8 bales calf skins W and A Graham and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Netherby Hall s—30 bales cottonfly, W Wolf and Sons; 10,000 cwts wheat, 4,000 cwts linseed and 100 cwts rapeseed Ralli Bros.

Massilia s—6,000 cwts wheat 3,000 cwts castorseed 1,500 cwts linseed D Dreyfus and Co ; 2,000 cwts linseed Volkart Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—110 bales cotton the Bombay Co ; 114 bales cotton Ralli Bros ; 50 bales cotton N Rajaram and Co : 87 bales cottonwaste and fly and 36 bales hemp K Visram and Co ; 57 bales cotton T Kakalbai.

Torrington s—751 cwts crushed myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co.

Steenbergen s—6,075 cwts linseed G Bhimji 1,000 cwts barley 5,040 cwts linseed L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Dunbarmoore s—100 bales cotton M Munchershah and Co 730 bales cotton G Dossa and Co 2002 cwts linseed A Blascheck and Co 998 cwts linseed J Fachiri 2,002 cwts linseed E. D. Sassoon and Co ; 450 bales cotton W Wolf and Sons 500 bales cotton H Gocaldas and Co ; 204 bales cotton Ralli Bros 600 bales cotton P Vishram and Co ; 2,000 cwts linseed Volkart Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

Dunbarmoor s—100 bales cotton, W. Wolf and Sons.

Euphorbia s—100 bales cotton, M. Munsherahah and Co. 4,000 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros. 4,000 cwts. wheat Ralli Bros. 2,000 cwts. wheat K. Devchand.

FOR TRIESTE.

Habsburg s—1 bundle carpets, M. Ostermayer and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Massilia s—210 bales cotton, N. Rajaram and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Habsburg s—520 cwts castorseed Ralli Bros.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Habsburg s—75 bales cotton The Swadeshi Mills and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Massilia s—7400 cwts cottonseed and 6,000 cwts mussoor Ralli Bros 4,000 cwts mussoor L. Dreyfus and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Massilia s—1652 cwts goat skins C J Mathews and Co.

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Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 6 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins.)	4 0 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4 0 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4 0 0	do.
do. Brand 125° (in bulk)	3 6 0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BOMBAY GAZETTE

CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE Literary Supplement of the *Bombay Gazette*, for publication in November, will be one of more than usual attractiveness and contain STORIES BY THE BEST WRITERS OF THE DAY.

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 29th August, 1912.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

THE leading American magazine this month tells the story of the building of the Panama Canal, in a series of undescribed pictures, while "Blackwood" publishes a long narrative of the work. The former may be taken as supplementary to the other, for together they would be the most lucid account yet published of this great engineering work. "Blackwood's" writer, Mr. Charles Paxton Markham, incidentally draws attention to the enormous amount of concrete and reinforced concrete employed in the work. Neither stone nor brick is used, while some four million cubic yards of concrete are being used in the construction of the huge locks and spillway. The fact becomes important when it is remembered that the greatest civil engineer in England during the last fifty years, Sir Benjamin Baker, was always somewhat timid about the use of concrete in foundations subjected to large variations of temperature. In buried foundations there has never been the slighest hesitation in adopting this form of construction, but where considerable variations of temperature obtain, from extreme cold to great heat, so far English leading engineers have refrained from committing themselves to any large extent to the use of reinforced concrete in their designs. The reason is that simple iron or steel is extremely susceptible to variations of temperature, while stone and cement are not and the relative degrees of expansion are not nearly alike. We have, therefore, writes Mr. Markham, the following conditions: The iron will expand, while the concrete is unable to move in the same ratio, therefore the initial stresses that are set up cause the two materials to dissociate themselves. The iron can expand and contract an indefinite number of times; not so concrete, the consequence being a crack which grows bigger and bigger year by year. The walls of the canal locks, as may be seen from the "Century's" illustrations, are considerably cut away for the accommodation of the necessary machinery for manipulating the gates and valves and in the event of the wall cracking or the foundations sinking, most serious trouble might result. The lock walls extend over three thousand feet, the locks being a thousand feet long and provision is being made for the reception of two other boats, a thousand feet long, to await an entrance and departure. The temperature never goes below 85 degrees Fahrenheit, whilst in the day it may go as high in the sun as 140 degrees, fifty-five degrees variation. This may be all very well in Panama and there may be no occasion for alarm, for we must remember that in England it is necessary to provide for a range of temperature, varying from zero to 120 degrees—over twice as great as in Panama—a fact which sufficiently accounts for the timidity of English engineers in the use of reinforced concrete.

The canal is fast approaching completion and the heaviest piece of work still left is that at Culebra, which is a cutting through a hill nine miles long. The crux of the Panama Canal, according to Mr. Markham, lies in the power of the American engineers successfully to overcome the vast natural obstacles with which they are confronted at this point. "The difficulties of carrying a canal through hilly district of this length are stupendous. It is impossible too highly to praise the skill and intrepid courage with which obstacle after obstacle has been surmounted." The country at the Atlantic end consists of hills covered with almost impenetrable forest. Culebra cut pierces these mountains which extend for about fourteen miles inland from the Atlantic seaboard. From this point onward the canal route is constructed in the bed of the Chagres river, which has been dredged and the water -level raised by the construction of the Gatun dam, The cutting at Culebra has a depth of 587 feet and forms the only real trouble in the way of the early and successful completion of the work. One side of the cutting is known as Gold hill and the other Contractor's hill. With the exception of the hill at Ancona there is little or no rock to be met with. The measures are described as hard, requiring a tremendous amount of blasting and drilling, but as soon as the rock is exposed to the atmosphere, it crumbles away to dust and in a few weeks' time trees and shrubs spring upon land which had previously been buried four or five hundred feet deep. At the present time some twenty-five cubic yards per day are being excavated. The total amount of excavation in the whole canal is something like 182 million square yards, and of this huge amount only thirty million out of the seventy-eight million excavated by the French company is of service to the new route. It is estimated that about fifty-two million yards still remain to be moved and the whole of the energies of the staff are now being devoted to this particular point at Culebra.

Whether the difficulties at this point will not prove exceedingly expensive for a long time to come is doubtful. As the cuttings proceed great slips continually pour into the bottom and the ground is developing deep cracks a mile away, showing that the whole of the hills are on the slide. How deep these may go or how far back is a matter of conjecture, but Mr. Markham tells us that all are terribly afraid of the serious nature of the trouble that lies at this point. Steam shovels are now taking off the tops of the hills so as to relieve the pressure at the bottom, but so far with little or no useful effect. There are several soft layers of clay which allow the rock to slide, also one or two huge faults which break up and disintegrate the measures. "Time will prove the truth or falsehood of the numerous theories abroad, but for many years it is extremely doubtful if this canal can be kept open without constant dredging and expense, and it is very probable that the cutting will be nearly five miles across the top before the sides cease to run in, if ever they do, for the rock in the bottom all turns to mud in a short time when in contact with water and the wash of the propellers will suck this mud away." The slides, it appears, take place without any warning and often a train of waggons with shovels, etc., is swept down the cutting. So serious and of such frequent occurrence are slides that two break-down trains with powerful cranes are constantly under storm and in readiness to deal with emergencies. Though work is being carried on at high pressure progress is slow, for it is a fight between science and nature in more ways than above described, and though there can be no mistake whose will be the triumph in the long run, it is undeniable that dame Nature is putting up a stern resistance.

INDIAN TEA. THE Indian tea trade during last year was marked by a growth of exports, which produced an excess over those of 1910-11 of nearly six and a half million lbs. This gratifying fact is disclosed in the annual note issued by the Commercial Intelligence Department, and it is pointed out that the United Kingdom took ten million pounds more. On the other hand Russia reduced her import by 4·7 millions and China hers by three millions, but the substantial increase was effected by greater demands from Canada, whose purchases improved by over two millions, the United States, Australia, and New Zealand, Germany, and other European countries. The increase has thus occurred over a very wide area, which is an encouraging sign for the trade. Tea-trade statistics, however, seem to show at times some curious fluctuations. We find, for instance that during 1903-7, roughly, the perceantage of the Indian tea crop, which was sent to the United Kingdom, steadily diminished. There was some improvement in 1908 and 1909, but 1910 again showed a marked decline. This, however, has now been made good. On the other hand, there was last year, owing to the fall in Russian imports a small setback in the trade to Europe, but with this exception the European trade during the period just mentioned has shown a steady tendency to improve. The progress of the industry is even more strikingly shown in the statistics, which relate to India alone. For instance it is shown that since 1885, the area under cultivation has increased by 102 per cent., while the production has increased by 276 per cent. The total production in 1911 (excluding Burma, where nearly all the tea, which is grown, is pickled and eaten as a condiment, was reported at 268·5 million lbs., of which 175 millions came from Assam, and nearly 50·5 millions from Eastern Bengal. There are now over 4,400 plantations in India with an area of 574,575 acres, which as we have noted is more than double what it was twenty-seven years ago. The progress of the tea industry, therefore, under the stimulus of British enterprise is something, of which we may be proud.

IMPROVEMENT OF CALCUTTA. AS we always take a friendly interest in the doings of our neighbours, the new Improvement scheme, which has been issued for Calcutta, will be closely perused in Bombay, where Improvement schemes are the subject of so much discussion. This is the second scheme, which the Calcutta Improvement Trust has under taken, and it is to deal with a considerable area of land in the extreme north of the city, which includes both land which has been built upon and waste land. The former comprises what the *Statesman* describes as a "squalid district," containing uneven thoroughfares of "crazy-looking *kutcha* shops," and it is to be swept away. This area disfigures the main entrance to Calcutta from the north, and it will be replaced by a scheme of well constructed and wide thoroughfares, with paved footpaths in the principal streets. It will interest opponents of wide roads in Bombay to see that Calcutta is constructing three new roads of 90ft. and 80ft.—although this is regarded as a small scheme only—and these, it is anticipated, will be greatly appreciated by the large and growing community of motorists in Calcutta. If anything, motoring seems to be more popular in Calcutta than in Bombay, and these new widenings will considerably improve the road to Barrackpur, and other routes in that direction. In addition to this, an area of about 22 acres, most of which is low-lying swampy land is to be cleared and prepared for building with five 40ft. roads running through it, north and south. It appears to be regarded as a sensible scheme, and at any rate we hope for the peace of Calcutta, that it takes more kindly to improvement than does its sister city of Bombay, for it is understood that the preparation of a large and comprehensive programme is to be undertaken next month.

PORTUGAL AND SLAVERY. THE Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society is said to be preparing to organise a vigorous expression of public opinion in England on the subject of slavery in Portuguese West African territory and has already presented a memorandum thereanent to Sir Edward Grey. The memorandum points out that Great Britain paid Portugal a considerable sum of money upon the treaty stipulation that she would terminate slavery and the slave trade, and the argument put forward is that in the event of a third Power, acting under the responsibilities which devolve upon all the Powers of Europe to abolish slavery proceeding by "any show of force to insist upon the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in Portuguese colonies, the maritime and land forces of Great Britain could under this alliance (Anglo-Portuguese) be forthwith summoned to protect these Portuguese colonies against the 'aggressors.'" We scarcely think force will be necessary, especially as the memorandum further states that the Society has evidence that a number of the slaves are now known to be British subjects from Rhodesia and Barotseland and Belgian subjects from the Congo, it proceeds: "We have some reason to believe that, providing Portugal liberated these slaves, the Belgian Government would be willing not only to send ships to the islands for them but to guarantee to convey them to centres within easy march of their original homes and provide them with passages and sustenance free of all cost, either to the Portuguese Government or the planters. We also believe that the American missionaries would be ready, if asked, to act as advisers and guardians of such liberated slaves." Well, the slaves will have to be liberated just as they were in Zanzibar and the more haste Portugal makes in the matter the greater favour she will find with her neighbours.

PROPOSED CHOWPATTI MARKET. AT last there seems a prospect that the people of Malabar Hill, Cumballa Hill and Chowpatti will be provided with the market which is so much required in their locality. It seems ridiculous that, while the need of a market has been for so long admitted, the question should have been allowed to wait for ten years before a definite prospect arises of something being done. That, however, is the fact, the trouble being that endless difficulties have appeared in the way of obtaining a site. For instance, about five years ago, it almost seemed that the market was about to be built, but objections were made by residents in the near neighbourhood of the selected site against the establishment so close to their houses of a market, in which flesh would be sold, and eventually for other reasons the site was abandoned. Apparently so long as private interests were concerned, it was impossible to make progress, and not until the Municipal Commissioner has approached the chairman of another public authority has the probability appeared of a site being eventually obtained. The Commissioner has now recommended the acquisition of a piece of land, which can be obtained from the Improvement Trust, and we understand that the Corporation is likely to give him the necessary authority. This site is at the foot of Malabar Hill, a central position which will be convenient to residents over a wide area. At present Nall Bazar is the nearest market to this neighbourhood, with the exception of a small market, which has recently been moved from Foras Road to Chikalwadi, but which is inadequate to supply the requirements of well-to-do households, European or Indian, such as are to be found on "the Hill."

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Sicilia" arrived in London, on the afternoon of the 26th instant.

THE Indus River is falling slightly, but much damage has been done in Sind by floods.

COLONEL Cole, Director of Temporary Works, Delhi, returns to Simla towards the end of the first week in September.

BARON MARSCHALL von Bieberstein, the German Ambassador, has left London for Germany on two months' leave of absence.

THE Government of India are submitting proposals to the Secretary of State for the administration of the Delhi enclave, and for the acquisition of the land required for the new city.

A HUNDRED Mohammedan zemindars of the Larkana District, Sind, at a meeting on Tuesday declared themselves in favour of the Hon. Mr. Bhurgri's Education Cess Bill and urged that the Bill be speedily passed.

NOTICES have reached the Government of India of a very large number of questions, covering wide fields for the meeting of the Imperial Council in September, and the total number will be about one hundred in all. These are now being examined, and a list will be available early next month.

ALL the Provincial Governments and administrations have given their opinions on the question of the future of the office of Inspector General of Excise. It may be recalled that since the reversion of Mr. Todhunter to the Madras Presidency. last cold weather the appointment has not been filled up.

GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

The Czechs and Germans in Austria.

BERLIN, AUG. 9.

Of all the nationalistic animosities with which the Habsburg dynasty has to contend the old feud of the Czechs against the German majority is by far the most important. There are about ten millions of Germans in the Austrian or Cisleithian half of the Dual Monarchy. Among the other nationalities, the Czechs are the most numerous, being estimated at about six millions, and they are clustered together in Bohemia and Moravia, gaining strength by this concentration. If these two nationalities were induced to bury the nationalistic hatchet, all the other quarrels between hostile elements among the subjects of Emperor Frances Joseph would not amount to much. For the two above-mentioned nationalities represent in every respect the most important part of the population. Even the antagonism between the Poles and the Ruthenians of Galacia, deep-seated as it is, cannot be compared with the issue of the Czecho-German fight. One need only think of the industrial prosperity of Bohemia and the backwardness of Galicia, to see at once that there is a great difference.

It was for this reason that endeavours to reconcile the two predominating races of Austria have been made over and over again. Unfortunately no lasting result has been reached so far. The attempt made by the present Stadtholder of Bohemia, Count Frances Thurn, a few months ago was greeted with more confidence. His "modus procedendi" was to let representatives of both sides talk all details over ere the Government formulated a programme. It was said that such a clever and ambitious politician as Count Thurn would not allow the matter to drop "negotio infinito" as he expected to be awarded with the position of a Prime Minister, if he succeeded in this great task. Unfortunately another delay has been found necessary. After some months of promising negociations a hitch occurred and the meeting of the Delegates was prorogued *sine die*.

In the meantime the Bohemian Diet will also stand prorogued indefinitely. For it is an old experience that without an agreement of the two predominating nationalities no working majority can be formed in the Diet. The question is, whether there are better chances, if the negotiations should be renewed in autumn. There are many politicians who deny that possibility, because the Germans will never surrender their historical position at Prague, the capital and geographic centre of Bohemia, to the numerically stronger Czech element. It is just round this Citadel of both nationalities where the struggle is fiercest.

But great as these difficulties may appear, they are not insurmountable. For by mutual concessions the outstanding difficulties may well be got over. We mention in corroboration of our optimistic view that in both camps the hope is not yet given up. In the leading political organ of the German Austrians, the "Neue Freie Presse" of Vienna, we find it given as the conviction of the German Delegates that with a little more time and the avoidance of a few mistakes the whole business might have been settled. The same optimism is audible as well in the opposite, i.e., the Czechish camp. The influential leader of the moderate Czeches, Deputy Kramarz, addressed his hearers at the Congress of Czechish municipal authorities at Bunzlau, that after all the interests of the Germans and those of the Czechs could well be reconciled, because there was common ground sacred to both parties. There was, before all, the necessity for great reforms in Austria as a whole, and they could not be imperilled or postponed any further, because the Czechs and the Germans were in the habit of quarrelling with each other. The reform of taxation awaiting the Austrian Diet was in the opinion of this Czech Deputy so imperative that it could not be delayed even for a few weeks. It could easily pass the Diet, if the systematic obstructions were given up on both sides, and that was sure to pass, if the settlement for Bohemia was arrived at. He always pointed out that it was a shame for the capital of Bohemia and for the Czechs especially, if they repeated those Anti-German Riots for which some of the thoroughfares of that beautiful city have become known abroad.

We, therefore, do not give up the hope that the Bohemian Stadtholder will repeat his efforts in autumn and that he will eventually succeed. Even then the large nationalistic unions will have to say a word about the conditions of the settlement; but where is a will there is a way even for nationalistic compromises in Austria.

CANAL BETWEEN THE BALTIC AND BLACK SEAS.

Forty-four members of the Russian Duma have moved that the Government should be charged with building a modern shipping way from Riga on the Baltic Sea to the port of Cherson on the Black Sea at the mouth of the Dnjepr River. They argue that the closing of the Dardanelles has proved the want of an Russian exit for the wheat of Southern Russia, and that the Coal strike in England had placed the Baltic provinces into such an inconvenience that the coal of Southern Russia had become a desirable fuel in the distant North. The Privy Council of the Russian Empire has already approved of this motion, but has added a rider that the whole expense ought to be defrayed from the ordinary Budget of the Ministry of communications. The Bill thus far on its way provides for an order of tracing the whole stretch from Riga to Cherson before the end of the year of 1914, and demands the whole work done by January 1st, 1920.

Two great economic transformations are expected from this large engineering work by its promoters. In the first place the exportation of cereals from the south of Russia is to be directed from the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles over the navigable rivers and new canals to Riga, where then the whole home trade of Russian cereals will be concentrated. At the same time it is pointed out that then such interruptions of the export trade as during the last months in consequence of the blockade of the Dardanelles could never happen again. Moreover, the route from the most fertile districts of Southern Russia to the English and German markets would even be shorter than now from Odessa via the straits of Gibraltar to London. The second advantage is held out to the coal mines of Southern Russia. At present they are worked only for the limited demand of the local market. But with 600 tons lighters they could easily provide the Baltic provinces at prices not in excess of those of English coal brought over by sea. Of course this new opening would encourage the owners of the coal mines of Southern Russia to modernize their methods of production. It is undeniable that the project, if carried out, will greatly benefit Russian trade and industry.

But there are objections in the way. One of them is the prejudice in favour of railway constructions among the leading Russian engineers ever since 1891, when the Siberian railway was commenced. Railways are said to be the best means of transportation in Russia on account of the climate, the river ways being blocked by ice almost throughout the whole winter, just when the crops of Southern Russia ought to be under weigh. Moreover, it is argued that canals are expensive building in Russia, where good material for them is scarce; for the same amount of money the railway system of European Russia may be considerably extended. It would be easy to build a direct line from Charkow, the centre of the Southern railway traffic, to Riga and Reval by simply filling up the gaps between Bjalopolje and Dunaburg and between Smolensk and Pskow. In that case large districts, not yet opened up by a railway, would at once come within the regular traffic. In Russia cheap rates are customary for all long distance transports; thus the greater cheapness of the water-ways is not laid much stress on.

It will depend on the majority of the Duma, whether the opponents of the Bill or the projectors of the great waterway from the Baltic Sea to the mouth of the Dnjepr will carry the day. Even if defeated this time the project will be taken up again, because for such cargo as coal and cereals the waterway is over so much preferable. In a really industrial country, both waterways and railways are utilized besides each other.

OPEN-AIR THEATRICALS IN GERMANY.

In the course of the last twenty years, the summer theatres in Germany have assumed an entirely changed aspect. Formerly the theatrical season was shifted from the provincial cities to some watering place or fashionable spa, where the visitors wanted entertainments on a rainy day. From an artistic standpoint not much could be said to the advantage of these makeshifts; their principal importance was perhaps connected with those experiments of producing a new dramatic piece before the less critical audience of a summer resort ere one would risk the test of a rehearsal in a large city.

But the summer season has gained quite a new character since the idea of using natural scenery for stage purposes has been so highly appreciated by the German public. It was in 1892, that Dr. Ernest Wachler founded his "mountain theatre" in the Hartz mountains. He did not simply resume the style of the "tratro di verdura" of the Renaissance period. For those Italian stages in the open air and their imitations in France and Germany affected a rural modesty that was felt as a pleasant contrast to the more ambitious performances in the play-houses. Their charm was that a select aristocratic party was treated to their accustomed theatrical performance, while bent on an affected rural simplicity. Hedges or groups of trees were cleverly but ruthlessly cut into a resemblance of theatrical side-scenes. At the present time we are too democratic and too sensitive of natural objects for that. We consider large audiences of all sorts and conditions of men as essential requisites of a serious theatre and we want realistic representations of scenery. Thus the landscape is to provide both and nothing but the improvisation of a hut or a cluster of tents is admitted for the characterisation of the stage. The surroundings of a modern German open air theatre may differ much from each other. In the Hartz Mountains, a slope serves as a natural background, in the sea-coast summer resort of Zoppot near Dantzick, a fine forest yields a receptacle for the stage and audience alike; at Hertenstein near Lucerne an extensive park is stage-land, and at Badenweiler, the ruins of an old castle form the centre of the scene.

What may be done with the help of these natural requisites has been well proved by the performances of this summer. The most remarkable success has been scored by the forest theatre at Zoppot. There a number of operas have been performed with great effect. Already in 1911, a less pretentious musical drama, viz., "Lobedanz" by Ludwig Thuille had been very favourably received. This year "the sold bride" by the Bohemian Mozart of our times, as the composer Smetana is called, and the grand opera "Haensel and Gretel" by Humperdinck were given in the open air. Both pieces proved to be well adapted to the larger dimension of an extensive forest, and the band of the watering place as well as the chorus improvised for the occasion did very well. Of a more touching effect was the performance given in the open air at the Hartz mountains. It was a tragedy called the "mountain smithy" by Herr Karl Hauptmann, the brother of the famous poet Gerhart Hauptmann. We do not know whether his admirers do not exaggerate his praise by placing him above his brother; but he has the predilection of complicated characters in common with him. The blacksmith of the mountains is a man of the Faustus type, who worries a great deal about the painful limitations of human power and human knowledge, and by his restless disposition destroys the life of the only woman who by her faithfulness and love might have saved him. The drama is full of thoughts, but not clearly arranged and on the whole rather unfit for the stage. The point of interest for us is, that in the open air performances both at the Hartz mountains and at Zoppot the life of the scenery helped over the difficulties.

The same observation was made at other performances in the open air theatres. Especially whenever the plot lends an occasion for the display of merry crowds of people, the effect is overwhelming. Thus the old story of the Hameln ratcatcher, when dramatized under the title of The "Minstral" by Messrs. Jacques Burg and Harry Walden was very successful. Especially subjects of historical connection with the neighbourhood of the open air threatre are more impressive than they ever could be in the atmosphere of the foot lights.

L. ASCH.

BOMBAY MEDICAL COUNCIL.

A Government Press Note states :—

It appears that some difficulty has been caused to electors to the Medical Council by the fact that among the candidates declared to have been duly nominated for election under Section 2 (2) (c) of the Bombay Medical Act (Bombay VI of 1912) are certain persons who are not qualified as electors under Section 2 (2) (c) but whose names appear in the roll of electors under Section 2 (2) (d), and vice versa. There is nothing, however, either in the Act or in the notification under the Act, which requires that the electors, whether under clause (c) or under clause (d), should restrict their selection to members of their own body. The only conditions required to a candidate are:—

(1) That his name shold appear on one or other of the electoral rolls (paragraph 3 (1) of Government Notification No. 4442, dated the 12th July, 1912).

(2) That he should be eligible under Section 2 (4) of the Act.

Provided the above conditions are fulfilled it is immaterial whether or no the name of a candidate appears on the electoral roll relating to the election for which he is standing.

Dr. Walmsley, Bishop of Sierra Leone, has arrived in England, and will be preaching or speaking in various parts of the country during the next three months in the hope of raising a considerable sum of money to meet the needs of his diocese.

The appointment is announced of General Sir Charles Whittingham Horsley Douglas, Inspector-General of the Home Forces, to be Colonel of the Gordon Highlanders in succession to Field-Marshal Sir George White, V. C., the defender of Ladysmith, who died recently.

At St. Petersburg a naval court-martial has sentenced eleven sailors of the Baltic fleet to terms of penal servitude ranging from four to four and a-half years, seven to banishment, two to three years' detention in a reformatory, nine to six months' and one to four months' confinement in a military prison. Twenty-nine were acquitted. The charge was that of complicity in a revolutionary organisation.

THE PANAMA CANAL BILL.

EMPHASIS OF BRITISH ATTITUDE.

"Reasoned Protest" now to be Submitted.

ARBITRATION THE LAST RESORT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Aug. 28.

The correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs from Washington that Mr. Mitchell-Innes, the British Charge d'Affaires, has made renewed representations on the subject of the Panama Canal rates. He has informed the State Department that Britain adheres to her previous views, and representations will probably be followed by a reasoned protest, when the text of the Act has been examined in London.

If the difference of view cannot be composed by diplomatic means, Great Britain will demand that it shall be submitted to arbitration.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

Threats to Act against Canada.

MR. BORDEN'S COOL REPLY.

LONDON, Aug. 28.

Mr. Borden, to-day, received a deputation of Suffragettes at the Savoy Hotel. They pointed out that the women in Australia and New Zealand had votes, and they emphasised their view that, upon Mr. Borden's reply, would depend the question, whether the Suffragettes would institute a campaign, advising emigrants to proceed to Australasia, rather than to Canada; also whether they would advise the Canadian Suffragettes to start a militant agitation.

In reply, Mr. Borden said that he had no intention at present of legislating on Suffragette lines, because the Canadian provincial legislatures had absolute control over the franchise laws. The Dominion Parliament had no power whatever.

THE BALKANS TROUBLE.

Optimistic Official View in Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 28.

It is stated in Turkish official circles, that peace will not be disturbed, because there is an army of 300,000 men in European Turkey, which could be doubled in three months.

The view is also held that the agitation in Bulgaria is certain to subside, when justice has been meted out in the Kochana affair, and the Bulgarians are convinced that the Porte will decline to entertain any proposals by the Powers on the lines of Count von Berchtold's proposal.

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

Italian Warships off Coast of Palestine.

JAFFA, Aug. 28.

Six Italian warships arrived here this morning. Three proceeded northward, and three anchored here. They searched a cargo-boat for contraband.

ENGLISH RACING.

Result of Great Ebor Handicap.

LONDON, Aug. 28.

The result of the Great Ebor Handicap was :—

Election	1
Mynora	2
Bowman	3

Ten rain.

Won by four lengths, with four lengths between second and third.

The betting at the start was :—

10 to 1 against Election;
10 to 1 against Mynora;
33 to 1 against Bowman.

King William was favourite, at 2 to 1.

CRICKET AT HOME.

LONDON, Aug. 28.

Sussex beat Warwickshire at Hastings, by an innings and 71 runs.

Yorkshire beat Somerset, at Taunton, by an innings and 136.

THE KAISER'S ILLNESS.

LONDON, Aug. 28.

The Kaiser is rapidly improving, and has now left his bed.

THE LATE GENERAL BOOTH.

LONDON, Aug. 28.

The remains of the late General Booth were removed to-day in a motor hearse from Clapton to Olympia. Arrangements for the burial are now complete.

The late General will be interred in a separate vault, beside that of his wife.

THE ENGLISH DELUGE.

Extraordinary Conditions at Norwich.

BOATS PLY IN THE STREETS.

Serious Floods Occur in other Districts.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Aug. 27.

East Anglia is now in communication with the South, but not with the Midlands or the the North. Telegraphic communication is being restored.

Messages despatched from Norwich on Monday are only just coming through. They record an extraordinary state of affairs. It rained incessantly there for seventeen hours. There were several feet of water in many streets, in which boats plied for hire. The tramway service was stopped, and business was at a standstill.

The weather prospects are improving, but the East coast resorts are still cut off.

LONDON, Aug. 28.

It has been suggested that the Army manœuvres be abandoned owing to the floods, but the War Office, according to the *Daily Chronicle*, is quite prepared to meet any adverse conditions by erecting temporary huts, and by utilising various permanent buildings for the accommodation of soldiers.

CONDITIONS GROW WORSE.

LONDON, Aug. 28.

The latest news from Norwich is worse. The river is still rising.

A correspondent of the *Daily Mail*, telegraphing at one o'clock this morning, says the water in the poorer quarters of Norwich has risen to a height of 13 ft. Seven thousand people are homeless, and women and children are being rescued with difficulty from the upper storeys of houses by means of ladders.

Darkness prevails owing to the flooding of the electric light works, and Norwich, though in the midst of a waste of waters, is threatened with a water famine, the pumping-station and water-works being also flooded.

A number of animals have been drowned in the surrounding district, and cottages and bridges have been washed away.

The floods are also serious in Wales and the Midlands. Thousands of acres are under water in the Severn, Warwickshire Avon, Nene, Trent and other valleys.

DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

The Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order has been conferred on the Duke of Devonshire.

OCTROI IN BOMBAY.

Committee Recommends a Terminal Tax.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Aug. 28.

The Government of Bombay have resolved to recommend to the Government of India the introduction in the Presidency of a terminal tax, instead of octroi as an experiment for two years in selected municipalities. The committee, appointed to enquire into the subject, found no trace of the abuses, which are alleged to be associated with octroi in Northern India, nor do traders complain of octroi which in fact seems to be a popular tax with all classes, but the committee, without condemning octroi, think a terminal tax is preferable on account of its obvious advantages over octroi.

AIR BLASTS AT KOLAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Aug. 28.

Two air-blasts in Garland's Shaft of the Champion Reef, Kolar Gold Fields, have resulted in the death of seven coolies and injuries to ten. Rescue operations were attended with difficulty, and the last body could not be recovered for fourteen hours, the fall of debris being great. There were four casualties from other causes last week, such as miss-fires, falling of the loose stone, etc.

RANGOON DEFAMATION CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Aug. 28.

Special Sessions are to be held next month during the vacation in order to hear the defamation case, Andrew vs. Arnold. It has not yet been decided who will preside, nor is the date fixed. The Chief Judge will, in all probability, be the presiding judge.

Four members of the Franciscan Order in England have been deputed to take up missionary work in the Futumayo.

SITUATION IN TIBET.

Chinese Mission Despatched from Peking.

A MILITARY DEMONSTRATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 28.

The Peking Government is apparently much concerned about the future of Tibet, and has sent a peace mission to Lhassa. It consists of Yong Feng, a Chinese official, and twelve lamas, six of whom are from Mongolia. Its object is to explain the present political situation in China with special reference to the policy of the Government in Tibet to the Dalai Lama. Yong Feng and party reached here a few days ago, and have already left Calcutta on their way to Kalimpong. Meantime the Chinese troops are marching through Tibet, ostensibly to occupy the outposts there, but in reality to impress the Dalai Lama and the people, with the great change that the military organisation in China has passed through since the overthrow of the old regime. It is understood that the Dalai Lama will be acknowledged as the spiritual leader of the Budhists in Tibet, but will have no temporal authority. The Chinese Government will guarantee the safety of the Dalai Lama, and will take over completely the administration of the country.

China is alive to the influence of Dorjieff on the Dalai Lama and the inclusion of Mongolian lamas in the peace mission is evidently to counteract the influence of Dorjieff, who is now in Tibet. These lamas, who are devout supporters of the new regime in China, will narrate the recent happenings in their part of the world before the Dalai Lama. They, in common with the rest of the Republicans, are said to hold the view that Russia has been actively engaged in bringing Republican Government in China into disrepute, both in Mongolia and Tibet, and it is to the interest of both countries to steer clear of Russian intrigue.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 28.

The following officers of the Indian Army are permitted to retire :—

Brevet Col. F. C. Grant, from 11th August, 1912; Lieut. Col. W. A. Stickland from 6th November, 1912; Lieut. Col. R. H. Dewing, 75th Punjabis, from 1st October, 1912.

Major Harbord, 30th Lancers, is appointed Staff Officer to the Inspector of Cavalry for the season 1911-12.

Major General Bunbury has been selected for Quarter-master General vice General Birdwood.

Major General Campbell, commanding Dehra Dun Brigade, is transferred to the Kohat Brigade.

Col. C. E. Johnson, Assistant Adjutant General, Army Headquarters, will succeed the General in the command of the Dehra Dun Brigade.

The following Indian Army Officers have been successful for admission to the Staff College at Camberley:—Capt. C. E. Hunt, 34th Pioneers; Capt E. B. Maunsell, 38th Horse and Capt. W. F. S. Casson, 27th Light Cavalry.

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 28.

The Army Headquaters camp office that will be sent to Delhi for the winter will be a very small one.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

by Major-General G. F. Gorringe, C.B., C.M.G., D. S. O.

Captain J. R. Landale, 2nd Q. V. O. Rajput Light Infantry, is granted 60 days' privilege leave from 1st September on date or departure.

The R. I. M. S. "Dufferin," will leave for Karachi on the 14th September.

KARACHI MARKET REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Aug. 28.

Business generally is very dull. There is more money in the city than can be profitably employed. Wheat prices are rising locally, whilst arrivals are dwindling. The pressure on the N.-W. Railway has ceased and the daily arrivals of produce hardly exceed 5,000 tons, whilst the total exports of produce over the native jetty and Keamari wharves are down to about the same level.

THE NIZAM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 28.

H. H. the Nizam will arrive at Simla on a short visit about the middle of September. Colonel Pinhey, Resident at Hyderabad, will be one of the party.

A REGIMENT OF CACHINS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Aug. 28.

A project is said to have been advocated in certain quarters for the formation of a regiment of Cachins.

The Stadium for the sixth Olympiad is being built in the middle of the Grunewald racecourse in Berlin. It will have seating accommodation for 18,000 persons and standing room for 12,000 more

MUTINY IN WESTERN CHINA

Unpaid Soldiers Murder their Officers.

BAZAAR RUMOURS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Aug. 28.

The Myitkyina correspondent of the *Rangoon Gazette* reports that news coming from over the frontier, and filtering into the bazar, speak of Chinese troops being without pay since the beginning of the revolution, and that they have in one or two provincial towns in Szechuan broken into open rebellion, murdered their officers and flatly refused to march against Tibet.

CALCUTTA EATING-HOUSES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 28.

Dr. Haridhan Dutt, Municipal Commissione of Calcutta, has submitted a note to the Health Committee, dealing with the conditions of eating-houses in the City, which have gone on multiplying during the last few years. Most of the places, he says, are in insanitary surroundings, the utensils used are unclean, and fish, eggs and meat are sometimes rotten. He pleads for better inspection and especially inspection at night, and further suggests that agents be employed to buy samples, as the Inspectors are known to the proprietors.

The note will be considered shortly by the Health Committee of the Corporation.

THE MOSLEM UNIVERSITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MORADABAD, Aug. 28.

A meeting of the Moslems of Moradabad, with Mr. Shaukat Ali as president, passed resolutions protesting against the Secretary of State's decision in the matter of the Moslem University at Aligarh, and appealing to Government to have the matter reopened.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Aug. 26.

Annual administration reports of the various departments here have been almost consistently belated, and as a consequence the Home Secretary of H. H. the Nizam's Government was not able to deal with the reports for the year 1319 Fasli earlier than a few weeks ago, or just after the lapse of about two years. But for all that, Mr. M. A. Hyderi, B. A., is as candid in office as he is affable outside of it Reviewing the Judicial Department, the Home Secretary regretted that no quarterly report of the inspection of the new Special Magistrates' Court a, the Yellandalapahad Coal Mines was submitted; that the office of the High Court was not inspected; and that the Divisional courts of Gulburga and Warangal also did not send in their inspection reports for the third and fourth quarters, Instructions should, therefore, be issued to the courts concerned to prevent in future such neglect. The total receipts of all courts in H. H. the Nizam's dominions excluding the High Court, are shown to be Rs. 5,88,424 as against Rs. 6,15,215, in the preceding year and the expenditures Rs. 6,11,813 as against Rs. 6,00,363 in 1318Fasli or an increase of over Rs. 11,000. In spite of repeated instructions there has been no reduction in the outstandings on account of criminal fines even in the year under review. The amount recovered was Rs.62,773 at the end of the year.The courts concerned are directed to make special endeavours to collect all amounts that are recoverable and those which are irrecoverable should be written off. When passing sentences of fine,it should be fully ascertained whether the fine impesed could be recovered, otherwise sentences of imprisonment should be inflicted instead. Turning to the Civil Courts, the Home Secretary observes that during 1319 Fasli the number of suits instituted was 13,008 as against 16,469 in 1318 Fasli. No reason has been offered for the decrease. The number of cases pending disposal including outstandings of the previous years was 25,947 as against 27,828 in 1318 Fasli, of which 17,592 had been decided as against 20,126 in the previous year and 8,355 remained undisposed of as against 7,692 in 1318 Fasli. Thus, with a smaller number of fresh suits, the number left undisposed of was greater than in the previous year —a result which is hardly satisfactory, and the High Court has been asked to impress on the courts concerned the necessity of clearing all civil work as soon as possible. The duration of cases was also excessive, while the number of those dismissed owing to non-appearance of parties or to withdrawals was large. Coming to the Criminal Courts Mr. Hyderi in his review points out that there were 12,397 fresh criminal cases instituted as against 13,093 in 1318 Fasli Including the outstandings of the previous year, 13,751 cases were pending disposal as against 14,383, of the latter of which 12,398 cases were disposed of as compared with 13,220 in the year under review and 1,353 remained undisposed of of which the duration of 658 was over 3 months.

The paragraph before the last is really beyond equivocation. It states that the Government regrets that it should have come to notice that subordinate courts do not pay the necessary attention towards the prompt settlement of criminal cases. Several courts adjourn cases on insufficient grounds, thus prolonging their duration for years and losing much of the evidence first available. The attention of the courts is again drawn to repeated orders of Government and the commands of his Highness, and the High Court has been requested to exercise adequate supervision over the work of subordinate, courts. Any negligence detected should be at once communicated to Government with a view to the magistrate concerned being taken to task.

NEW MARKET AT CHOWPATTY.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Hall yesterday, Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta presiding.

Consideration was given to the Commissioner's letter suggesting sites on the Improvement Trust Estate at Chowpatty, instead of the Nakhoda Wadi grounds for the proposed new market at Chowpatty.

The Committee resolved to recommend the Corporation to sanction the Commissioner's suggestion.

The Committee also considered a letter from the Commissioner, forwarding a report of the Special Assistant to the Health Officer, Malaria, recommending the filling in of the tanks of the Sunderdas Mills, Guilder Street, as they contained larvæ of malaria-carrying mosquitoes.

Mr. Kazulbhoy Mcherali Chinoy remarked that it was not advisable to close mill tanks. It was hindering the industry and commerce. The prosperity of Bombay depended on the mill industry and if the tanks were closed the mills could not work. He therefore moved that the Commissioner be asked to inform the Committee if it would not be sufficient to ask the owners to keep the tanks clean.

Sir Sassoon J. David seconded the proposition, which was agreed to.

PRESIDENCY CRICKET.

Parsis Score a Deserved Victory.

GALLANT FIGHT AGAINST TIME.

Presidency's Hard Luck with Ill and Injured Players.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 28.

The match went through many phases on the third and last day. The Presidency began this morning in an excellent position with a lead of 35 on the first innings, and a score of 46 for one wicket in the second.

Starting well, it appeared that Greig and Poore would repeat the fine stand of Monday, but when he had made 34, the captain lost his wicket. Haughton, who again began nervously, held on with Greig, but when the latter had made 66, Greig was held behind the wickets. The usual thing then happened. The remaining men shared little confidence, though Haughton, Anderson and Wilson added a few runs. The Parsi bowlers got plenty of work on the ball, and with fine fielding the Presidency batsmen showed to little advantage. Unfortunately Captain Cooper was too unwell to take his regular place, and was not sent in till the last.

The innings closed for 177, and seemingly there was plenty of time, in which to get runs.

The Parsis, however, made an inauspicious start, losing Elchidans, when eight runs had been scored. Kanga was dismissed at 51, and it seemed doubtful whether even with time at their disposal they would reach the necessary total. Driver and Warden became associated, and then some pretty and forceful batting was witnessed, both men playing confidently and hitting with vigor on occasion. When the teams adjourned for tea the Parsis had still 111 to make and had 75 minutes left. As time wore on, the chances of the game verged on one side or the other, and when Warden was out at 170, it seemed that a draw was the only certain thing. So gallantly, however, did Kapadia and Chothia stick to the game, hitting out at every thing, that could be hit, that as the clock struck six the winning run was registered. The match was the most exciting in the history of the series.

It should be stated in justice to the Presidency eleven that Halliley, certainly their best bowler, was unable to bowl to-day, owing to an injured leg, while as already stated Cooper was a passenger, so far as batting was concerned. At the same time the Parsis thoroughly deserved their victory.

DETAILS OF THE GAME.

When stumps were drawn on Tuesday, it will be remembered, that the Presidency had opened their second innings and had lost one wicket for 46 runs, Major Greig (24) and Lieut.-Colonel Poore (20), the overnight not-outs, resumed the Presidency second innings, Parekh bowling to Greig from the Council Hall end. Greig opened with a signal, and Poore sent up 50 with a four to leg (all run out) off the bowler's first over. Ellavia bowled at the other end. Greig hit his first ball for three, and every ball in the over produced runs, while Poore sent 60 to the board from the second ball of Parekh's second over. Ellavia, who was bowling at his best, was not scored off in his next over, but in Parekh's next the batsman each reached thirty. The first ball of Ellavia's next over Greig finely cut to the boundary; he "anicked" a boundary off the second, sending 70 to the board, and scored a single from the third. Poore got a boundary from the fifth, but was easily caught by Parekh off the sixth, at short leg. The colonel had made 34 out of the 76 totalled; thirty runs had been put on in twenty minutes. Tillard joined Greig, who, driving Parekh for a single, increased his individual score to 40. Tillard was bowled by the first ball he received from Parekh. Three wickets were now down for 77 runs, and speculation as to the extent of the Presidency innings began to be made. Captain Haughton was the next man in, and both batsmen exercised rare caution. Both batting and fielding were precise and runs came slowly; three runs came in the ten minutes succeeding Tillard's departure; indeed, play was as slow as ever it was in the first part of the Parsis' first innings. Eventually, Haughton opened his account by hitting a slow ball from Parekh to the leg boundary, and thereafter runs came with slightly more freedom, but in singles, the batsmen's caution being rigidly maintained. Greig sent 90 to the board, and in the next over from Ellavia got three, and a minute later drove Parekh for a single, thus reaching 50. Haughton then got another slow one from Parekh to the leg boundary. Ellavia was taken off in favour of Warden, who was still limping, and in Parekh's next over Greig sent up the century, by a nice hit to leg for four (all run). Fifty-seven runs had been scored in fifty-five minutes for the loss of two wickets. Wacha relieved Parekh, three singles coming from his first over. Warden's next over was a maiden, so was his next, but for a single by each batsman. Wacha's next over produced two runs, but Greig scored a boundary and a single off Warden in the next. At 120, Greig lost his wicket, being caught behind the stumps by Canteenwalla off Warden. He had made 66 out of the 120, and had made no mistake. His score included six 4's. Anderson succeeded to the vacancy, and Parekh bowled again instead of Wacha. After a spell of slow and patient play, Haughton lifted Warden to the leg boundary, but this was an exception, both batsmen generally being content to return the ball back to the bowlers; but Anderson in Parekh's next over got that bowler finely to the opposite leg boundary, sending 130 on to the telegraph board. Warden then sent down a maiden over and once, had he been quicker, might have caught and bowled Anderson.

At ten minutes past one a shower of rain stopped play for about ten minutes, and when play was resumed Ellavia relieved Warden at the Gymkhana end, while Kanga came at the other in place of Parekh. Haughton got a nicely placed hit to the leg boundary from Ellavia, sending 140 to the telegraph, and a three and a four from Anderson and Haughton respectively, off the Parsi skipper, took the score to 148. The Presidency team had been two minutes under two hours in putting on 100, and had lost three wickets in doing so. In the next over Anderson cut Ellavia finely for four and 150 was signalled, but he skied the last ball of the same bowler's over to Parekh, and an adjournment was made for tiffin. Anderson had scored 14, and Haughton was left with 31 not out, the score being 152 for five wickets.

After tiffin, Halliley joined Haughton, receiving his first over from Ellavia. The first over was a maiden, and Parekh bowled from the other end, his first over also producing no score. The caution practised earlier in the innings was not relaxed, the batsmen not attempting forceful methods. Haughton, however, got Parekh away for a three in his second over, but before the over had been completed he was bowled off his pads. His 35 was a most useful contribution to the score and included five 4's. Gore Brown was next in. Halliley immediately hit Ellavia for three and 160 was signalled, but two balls later Gore Brown was held at the wicket. Seven wickets were now down for 161. Wilson was next in, but before many runs had been scored, Halliley was given out L.b.w. to Ellavia, and with Cooper away, Platt was next in. After a couple of singles had been scored, Wilson drove Ellavia finely to the off-boundary, and again to the Gymkhana wall, sending 170 to the board. A single from Platt brought Wilson to face Parekh. Another single was added, and Wilson got two from the first ball of Ellavia's next over, but was bowled two balls later, having made 13. Cooper came at the last moment, and though still ill went in to partner Platt, but was bowled in the next over by Parekh. The Presidency innings closed at five minutes to three for 177.

PARSEE'S SECOND INNINGS.

With just under three hours left, and with 213 to get to win, the Parsis began their second innings at ten minutes past three. Kanga and Elchidana were the pair first to go in, Haughton bowling from the Council Hall end to the Parsi captain, who cut the second ball he received to the boundary, and secured seven from the first over. Tillard bowled from the Gymkhana end, and Elchidana was missed off him by Anderson's first ball of his second over. At the next ball, however this batsman was held by Poore. Driver partnered his skipper, and promptly hit Tillard to the boundary. Haughton's next over cost eleven runs, Kanga taking two boundaries. While opening to Tillard in his next essay, Driver sent 30 to the telegraph with a nice hit to leg. At 36 Anderson relieved Haughton and 40 went up from singles from both men, while Poore replaced Anderson after he had sent down one over, and Wilson went on at the Gymkhana end. Fifty went up as the result of 38 minutes' play, but batting now became slow in response to the excellent bowling and fielding. At 51 Kanga was caught at square leg by Halliley off the colonel, and was succeeded by Warden. At this period of the innings five overs produced two runs. Warden broke into the monotony by hitting Poore terrifically for four and again for a single, and treated Wilson similarly in that bowler's next over, sixty being signalled. Poore's next over cost seven, which included a fine hit by Warden to the off-boundary, and Driver got Wilson into the crowd at the other end, 70 being signalled. After an hour's play Warden caused 80 to be signalled by putting Poore through the slips for three, and Greig went on in relief of his captain at 88, Driver sending 90 on to the board by two drives in succession off Wilson. Driver also sent the century up with a big hit off Greig, which was finely fielded by Tillard. The Parsis had taken eighty minutes to reach this total.

At the tea adjournment the score was 102, and afterwards Tillard came on for Wilson, and sent down a maiden over to begin with. Driver hit Greig to the boundary, reaching his fifty. Warden performing the same kindly office for Tillard at five minutes to five. The Parsis had 99 to make to win. Both men were hitting vigorously, allowing no loose ball to go unpunished or a possible run to be missed. At five o'clock, 120 went up leaving the Parsis an hour, in which to score 93. At this time too, Driver reached 60, but Wilson went on to relieve Tillard and with his first ball magnificently caught and bowled the young Parsi batsman. Driver had played fine cricket and had hit nine fours. Kapadia joined Warden and play again became slow, the bowling at both ends being treated with respect by both batsmen. At twenty-five minutes past five Warden caused 140 to be signalled. At half past five the Parsis had 64 to make to win, and every hit and run were eagerly cheered by the large Indian crowd present. It was a task which meant scoring two runs per minute if it were to be accomplished. At 150 Kapadia offered a hard return to Wilson, which the latter was unable to accept. Warden drove the same bowler to the off-boundary twice, sending 160 to the telegraph and bringing victory for the Parsis within bounds of possibility. Another four was obtained from an overthrow. With the score at 166, Poore relieved Greig, Warden hitting the second ball he delivered to the boundary, sending 170 up and reducing the margin to 43. A ball later Platt stumped Warden off the new bowler and a draw again seemed inevitable. Warden had scored 66, which included ten fours. He gave no chance and his innings was one of the finest in the match. Chothia was next in, and was let off by Tillard at the first ball, and also escaped being run out in the same over. Anderson relieved Wilson at the Gymkhana end. Thirty-one runs were now wanted to win. Chothia having hit Anderson finely to the on-boundary. Despite the fact that Parsi victory seemed impossible, this memorable race against time, good bowling and fine fielding raised an intense excitement. Greig increased this excitement by missing Kapadia off Poore, as also did Kapadia who hit Poore twice successively to the boundary. 190 went up, leaving 20 to win, and Kapadia raised enthusiasm by another fine hit off Poore under the bowling screen, and victory for the Parsis again seemed possible. Eight minutes to play and 14 runs wanted to win. Two sharply hit singles increased this chance further. Three boundaries were wanted to win the match when Poore began his next over, and a single bye sent 200 up at five minutes to six. Two from Chothia left ten to be gained to win and Chothia hit another two. Wilson went on in place of Anderson and Kapadia provided one of the required runs. Chothia hit Anderson well out of Poore's reach and an almost certain boundary was saved by Gore-Brown. Another single by Chothia reduced the margin to five, and another two by Kapadia and another by Chothia brought the scores level. When there was one minute to go, one run was wanted to win. Haughton then went on vice Poore. A wide was signalled, and the Parsis had won a magnificent victory as the bell went, by six wickets. The crowd burst on to the field, Kapadia being seized and carried into the Parsi team's tent.

PRESIDENCY.

1st INNINGS.		2nd INNINGS.	
Major J. G. Greig, c Guzdar, b Ellavia	142	c Canteenwalla, b Warden	66
H. Cheetham, c Warden, b Ellavia	6	b Elavia	1
Lieut.-Col. R. M. Poore, pld. on b Driver	76	c Parekh, b Elavia	34
Capt. E. D. Tillard, st Canteenwalla, b Parekh	29	b Parekh	0
Capt. E. J. H. Haughton, b Ellavia	28	b Parekh	35
W. R. Anderson, b Parekh	0	c Parekh b Elavia	14
W. S. Halliley, b Parekh	0	l-b-w, b Elavia	7
E. A. R. Gore Brown, st Canteenwalla, b Parekh	12	c Canteenwalla, b Elavia	0
C. E. Wilson, not out	1	b Elavia	13
W. Platt, b Ellavia	1	b Pareka	1
Capt. K. E. Cooper, b Parekh	0	not out	0
Extras	16	Extras	6
Total	311	Total	177

PARSIS.

1st INNINGS.		2nd INNINGS.	
J. Elchidana, st Platt, b Haughton	9	c Poore, b Tillard	0
Dr. H. D. Kanga, c and b Halliley	41	c Halliley, b Poore	25
D. Driver, c Poore, b Halliley	1	c and b Wilson	64
J. S. Warden, l-b-w b Haughton	42	st Platt, b Poore	63
D. K. Kapadia, c Haughton, b Halliley	42	not out	32
P. Chothia, c Wilson, b Tillard	5	not out	16
S. Guzdar, b Greig	38	Did not bat.	
J. Canteenwalla, c Wilson, b Halliley	2		
M. D. Parekh, c Platt, b Halliley	50		
J. Elavia, c Cheetham, b Poor	21		
M. B. Wacha not out	4		
Extras	21	Extra	12
Total	276	(Total for 4 wkts)	215

BOWLING ANALYSES.

Presidency

	1st Innings. O.	M.	R.	W.	2nd Innings. O.	M.	R.	W.
Ellavia	18	4	65	4	23	4	84	6
Parekh	18	1	68	5	24	3	55	3
Warden	10	1	28	0	11	5	15	1
Wacha	21	5	61	0	5	0	10	0
Kanga	11	3	26	0	2	1	7	0
Guzdar	6	0	29	0	...	...	...	...
Chothia	3	0	8	0	...	...	...	...
Driver	4	2	10	1	...	...	...	...

Parekh bowled 14 no balls.

Parsis—1st Innings. 2nd Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Haughton	18	5	30	2	4·2	1	25	0
Halliley	29	7	70	5	...	...	...	...
Gore Brown	4	1	10	0	...	...	...	...
Anderson	6	2	29	0	3	0	12	0
Wilson	7	2	22	0	16	4	58	1
Greig	21	6	61	1	11	0	35	0
Poore	3	0	11	1	10	3	45	2
Cheetham	3	0	17	0	...	...	...	...
Tillard	8	4	14	1	8	1	28	1

In the first innings Haughton and Wilson bowled 2 and 1 no balls respectively. Haughton and Halliley each bowled one wide.

MAJOR GREIG'S XI VS. HINDUS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 28.

The following will represent Major Greig's eleven vs. the Hindus on Friday and Saturday:—

Major Greig, H. Cheetham, Lieut.-Col. R. M. Poore, Col. Rosher, Wellesley, W. L. Halliley, Captain Haughton, Captain Tillard, W. Platt, H. Anderson, and C. Wilson.

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

Sir James Meston's Private Secretary will be Captain Watson-Smyth, who will be succeeded in the Adjutancy of the Simla Volunteers by Lieutenant Dobson, Worcestershire Regiment.

The Governor of Bengal received a series of addresses at Pabna on Monday and in his reply announced that Rai Banamali Rai Bahadur, a prominent local zamindar, had made the generous donation of Rs. 50,000 towards the funds of Pabna College.

The current issue of the Cochin Government "Gazette" contains the text of a draft Regulation to provide for the constitution and control of Co-operative Credit Societies in the State. The Regulation is on the lines of the Imperial legislation on the subject.

Arrangements have now been completed for the establishment of an emery cloth and paper mill in Calcutta. A suitable site has been selected on the B.-N. Railway and building operations will be put in hand at once. The scheme also embraces the manufacture of a number of abrasive articles now produced by German manufacturers.

One effect of the recent strikes at Home has been to raise the prices for engineering work from ten to twenty per cent. This will have its effect in India as contract rates for manufactured material required out here have risen in many instances to a similar extent. Estimates, says the "Pioneer," will have to be revised accordingly.

There was a heavy outpour of rain in Mysore city one evening last week. The roads in old Agrahar, which is a very low and depressed part of the city, became flooded and a middle aged Brahmin lady who happened to wade through deep water accidentally slipped into a drain. She was carried away by flood water and when her body was recovered life was extinct.

A correspondent writes :—At Ranpur in the Ahmedabad Collectorate on Sunday night, a cooly attempted to murder his wife by means of a chopper, wounding her at several places. Her piteous cries brought some neighbours to the scene, who rescued her. A drowning case also has occurred at Bubdi, a village near Ranpur, a Bania being drowned in a tank to which he had gone to bathe.

The ceremonial gifts offered to Their Majesties during their Durbar tour, and now exhibited in the Indian Section of the Victoria and Albert Museum at South Kensington, are to be illustrated, it is stated, in the official volume shortly to appear. It is not intended, however, says the "Daily Mail," to make the volume a mere reprint of the "Gazette," and it will contain much matter of general interest, the preparation of which, it is understood, is being supervised with enthusiasm by the King himself.

"The Hindu" is very much upset at the prospect that Madras may have to go without its Diwali fireworks. It wails : "If the Commissioner's orders are to be carried out, there will be no crackers for the coming "Deepavali." It seems a mockery to class them with nitro-compound and chlorate mixtures and dignify them with the name of explosives for the freaks of the Police and the safety of the country." Anyhow the "Hindu" seems to recognise that the freaks of the police and the safety of the country are, in some way, closely connected with each other.

The following are Sir James Meston's dates on his way to take up the appointment of Lieutenant-Governor, United Provinces. Leaving London on 30th August and travelling "via" Brindisi, he arrives at Bombay at 6 a. m. on 13th September, whence he will proceed by the Punjab mail direct to Bareilly, where he will take over charge from Sir John Hewett at 6 a. m. on 15th September. Continuing his journey he reaches Naini Tal at noon on Sunday, 15th, the arrival at Naini Tal being private. Lady Meston accompanies Sir James.

The hospital arrangements in Tempdrary Delhi have now the "Civil and Military Gazette" understands, been finally settled. The General Hospital for Europeans will be established in Hindu Rao House and the hospital for Indians in Balak Ram-ki-Kothi, while a small hospital for infectious cases will be built on the Durbar area somewhere near Kingsway. For the present these hospitals will be placed under the charge of Captain Ogilvie, I.M.S., who has succeeded Captain Ward, I.M.S., as special medical officer at Temporary Delhi.

A case has occurred in the Colombo Police Court in which Mr. O. Beilstein, a Swiss engineer, charged his cook Punchi Banda, with having quitted his service without notice or reasonable cause. The accused pleaded not guilty and said he was struck and ordered to do cooking, washing, digging, cutting firewood, etc, though he was only a cook. Thus he was compelled to leave. The Magistrate convicted him and imposed a fine of Rs. 5 and warned him to make sure what work was expected of him before he took up a billet in future.

Information received in Columbo shows that Mr. J. Hoffer, who was manager of the Galle Face Hotel from 1903 to 1906, committed suicide in New York a few weeks ago. Mr. Jacques Hoffer was about 39 years of age, and is remembered by many people in Colombo. Failure to obtain a position as hotel manager is believed to be the immediate cause of his taking his life. His body was found in his room at the Felix-Portland Hotel, No. 132, West Forty-seventh Street, New York. He had taken a strong solution of cyanide of potassium. A cutting from a New York paper says he left a note, presumably meant for his wife, in which he said goodbye and closed by saying: "I had too much of one side of life, to give and not to receive." It was said he was despondent over his separation from his wife, who is said to be in America. Mr. Hoffer made many friends in Colombo, and when he left went to London, where he was concerned in a scheme for a Ceylon hotel there, but the project did not materialise. He then went to New York and was manager for some time of the Hotel Frederick. Leaving there he applied for a manager's position in New York—letter found in his pocket indicated this—but without success.

The Government Cinchona Plantations and Factory in Bengal continue to make steady progress. The grand total of cinchona plants of all sorts on both plantations at the end of March, 1912, was 2,718,647, showing an increase of 174,030 over the total of last year. The annual though yearly lessening decreases that have been mentioned in the reports for the last few years have now disappeared. The dry bark harvest from both plantations was 299,380lbs., being 201,520lbs. less than the previous year's yield as it was considered advisable to purchase bark while rates were low and reserve the plantation bark on the living trees against a probable rise in the price of market bark, which rise to the extent of over 30 per cent. has in fact since taken place. The quantity of bank used in the factory was 853,638lbs. being 58,113lbs. less than during 1910-11. The yield of quinine sulphate amounted to 40,378lbs. being 398lbs. more than last year's yield. The total expenditure with the Cinchona Department was Rs. 3,84, 594-3-6. The receipts were Rs. 1,52,902-7-3, being Rs. 2,31,690-12-3 less than the expenditure. The increase in the quinine reserve and in stock of bark considerably more than covers the difference between expenditure and receipts.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

Dacoit's Conviction Set Aside.

Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Rao disposed of an appeal presented by Bagsing Gopalsing, who was convicted of dacoity and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500, by Mr. K. B. Wassoodew, Assistant Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar.

Mr. G. S. Mulgaoker, at the request of the Court, appeared as amicus curiæ, and the Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

The case for the prosecution was, that the accused with nine or ten other persons, some of whom were armed with guns and pistols, and the rest with sticks, attacked the house of the complainant Bhivsen at Khirdi after dark on the night of the 21st of September 1911, with the intention of committing dacoity. These persons entered the house through the main door and severely beat the male inmates of the house and removed valuables belonging to the complainant to the value of about Rs. 3,407 or thereabouts. The accused was arrested on the 25th of September as the police found incriminating evidence against him. The accused pleaded not guilty and urged an alibi. The evidence showed that this dacoit had a piece of cloth tied round his chin, but his whole face was clearly visible in the blaze of a torch. When the house of the accused was searched the police found three pistols and two bottles of gunpowder. Plugs found near the house, in which the dacoity was committed, fitted the pistols recovered from the house of the accused. Then again the accused's shoe was found to fit boot-print on the road near the house of the complainant, Bivsen.

Both the assessors were of opinion that the accused was not guilty.

The Judge, disagreeing with the assessors, held that the accused was one of the dacoits, who had robbed the complainant and observed that the accused had been found guilty of a very serious crime, and that in the interests of society and the safety of property he ought to be severely punished. The Judge accordingly sentenced the accused to five years' rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 500.

Mr. Justice Batchelor, in delivering the judgment of the Court, said that the appeal of the accused had been presented from jail, and on perusal of that their lordships decided to have the case argued. Mr. Mulgaoker kindly understook that duty on behalf of the accused. If appeared to the court that the conviction was not sustainable as there was no real and solid evidence against him. The lower court had tried to make a case against the accused by piecing together various inconclusive presumptions of fact, which were of no more weight when combined than when considered singly. The court then reviewed the evidence, relied on by the lower court, and said that the weapons had been sent up for the court's inspection, and in the opinion of the court the correspondence, if it existed at all, was so slight, as to raise no kind of inference adverse to the accused.

The Court accordingly reversed the conviction and directed that the accused be acquitted and discharged. The fine, if paid, to be refunded.

A PLEADER'S SANAD SUSPENDED.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Chandawarkar, disposed of a petition presented by the Government Pleader of the Bombay High Court, in which he prayed that a notice be issued to Pungabhai Soweshwar Bhat, a practising pleader in the Kaira District, to show cause why he should not be suspended or dismissed or otherwise dealt with under the disciplinary jurisdiction of the High Court. Mr. Pungabhai was charged under Section 108, Criminal Procedure Code, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on the 7th February, 1912, of disseminating sedition, and was ordered to enter a bond in the sum of Rs. 2,000, with two sureties for twelve months to be of good behaviour.

The Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh appeared for Mr. Pungabhai, and Mr. L. A. Shah, for the Government Pleader.

Mr. Pungabhai, a practising pleader at Kaira, was charged with disseminating seditious matter contained in a Guzarati book called the "Vanaspatini Dava" or vegetable medicines. This book was prescribed by Government on the ground that the book was seditious.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate, after making due enquiry, held that the prosecution had proved Mr. Punjabhai to be guilty and ordered him to execute a bond as stated above.

After hearing counsels the Court ordered that the sanad of the said Phujabhai Someshwar Bhat be suspended for the period, for which he had been called upon to execute a bond, namely the period of twelve months from the 7th of February 1912, and directed that on the expiration of that period the said Punjabhai was to appear before the court, and satisfy it that his sanad should be returned to him.

ACCUSED ENLARGED ON BAIL.

Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Rao heard an application presented on behalf of Ganpatrao Takaram Gaikwad, who was convicted of cheating by Mr. Oliveira, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Rattonji R. Desai appeared on behalf of the accused, and prayed the court to admit the application for revision of the sentence and also asked that his client might be released on bail.

The Court granted Mr. Desai's prayers.

POLICE COURTS.

BIG COCAINE HAUL.

Maximum Punishment Inflicted.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Rao Bahadur Cunnilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Inspector Gough charged Pallank Rudalfs, an Italian steward on board the Austian Lloyd's steamer "Hamsburg," with importing 40lbs. of cocaine valued at Rs. 25,600 from Trieste to Bombay.

Superintendent Walton prosecuted, while Mr. Saher, barrister, defended the accused.

The circumstances under which the accused was arrested have been published.

The accused pleaded not guilty, and said he was walking about the quay near the steamer in the Victoria Dock on Friday night, when he saw a crowd of people there. He did not know what had happened. All of a sudden he was surrounded by a number of persons and a cry of "Cocaine, cocaine," was raised. He was then arrested and was shown a bag, about which he knew nothing.

The complaint was that in consequence of certain information received, Superintendent Walton had instructed a police sepoy (No. 30 I) to keep a watch near shed No. 7 in the Victoria Dock near the steamer "Habsburg." The accused was seen taking a stroll on the quay. He was watching a goods train, which was being shunted. He was then attired in the clothes of a fireman. He was seen to put a bag in one of the waggons. The sepoy went up and asked him what he had put into the waggon. The accused, with whom there were other persons, knocked down the policeman. More policemen arrived on the scene and the accused was arrested. His companions ran away. The accused and the bag were then taken to the police station. There the bag was opened in the presence of a "panch", and it was found to contain 40lbs. of cocaine.

The magistrate remarked that it was perhaps the largest haul that he knew of and the offender deserved the extreme penalty, of the law. His Worship further observed that the persons carrying on the illicit trade could not be detected, and the police had to rest content with making blunt the instruments that they were employing. His Worship sentenced the accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 1,000 or a further imprisonment for six weeks.

Mr. V. L. Mongini had been asked to interpret the proceedings to the accused who understood only the Italian language. Mr. Mongini was paid Rs. 10 as fees for the work, which amount be sent to the Scottish Orphanage, Mahim.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Deputy-Inspector Sargon charged Isaak Haji Siddick, a Mahomedan, with criminal breach of trust in respect of a pair of gold ear-rings, valued at Rs. 50 and Rs. 7 in cash, the property of one Syed Haji Dawood.

It appeared from the evidence that the complainant gave the property to the accused on the 24th instant, to be taken to his house at Parel. The accused instead of doing so, disappeared and made preparations to go to Ahmedabad. He was arrested at Bassein Road station on suspicion and brought down to Bombay, where he pointed out the complainant.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The District Pleaders' Examination.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With reference to the District Pleaders' Examination held in June last, I beg to offer the following few remarks :—This examination was hitherto held from year to year during the last 50 years. A candidate appearing had to go through the courses of study for a full period of at least two years. It is a bitter irony of fate that the Chief Justice and the Judges of the High Court of Bombay should have notified its sudden abolition granting an extra period of only four months to the candidates for their preparation. The High Court, on due and mature deliberation, some years back decided in favour of its retention after obtaining opinions from responsible quarters, and the candidates could not have foreseen its abolition in the way in which it has been carried out. It will be admitted that this sudden abolition constitutes an unprecedented act, involving hardship and injustice to the candidates and inflicting an incalculable loss in point of energy, time and money. I am aware of many a youth in whose cases this decision has acted as a serious impediment in the way of their settled plans, practically marring the future. It is but in the fitness of things that the High Court should have at least granted a sufficient time limit to the candidates—say a year or two—before declaring its final abolition. Now, Sir, the standard of marks required to get through, the insufficient period allowed to candidates, this being the last chance, and the the number of failed candidates—which stands at an enormously high figure, namely 400,—all these circumstances demand a sympathetic consideration, to which it is to be earnestly hoped, the High Court will be good enough to respond. As matters stand I venture to suggest that in justice to the candidates concerned, the Chief Justice and the Judges of the High Court should be good enough to reconsider the decision and allow the examination being held at least once more in June, 1913. It is the proud prerogative of the High Court to hold the scales of the balance of justice, and if the suggestion made meets with its approval and is given effect to its act will ever remain as a glorious testimony to British justice.—Your, etc.,

S.

Bandra's Buffaloes.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—About five years ago the residents of Waroda, Chapel Road and Bhandarwada addressed a petition to the Bandra municipal authorities with regard to the nuisance created by buffaloes being washed in the Supali Talav. On the strength of this representation the authorities took steps against them, and some left the place, while those who defied the municipal "hukum" were prosecuted in the magistrate's court. Notwithstanding this, they still create a nuisance in this talav. The water of this talav being potable is used by a large number of poor people for human consumption and the authorities should take measures to remove the buffaloestables from the vicinity of this talav, and unless and until this is done the nuisance will not be abated.—Yours, etc.,

FACT.

Bandra, August 27.

FOREIGN CABLES.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIO N

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 28th Aug. 1912.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey.....	27	12	41 p. m.	21	4
Teheran ...	28	10	50 a. m.	—	39
Suez.....	28	12	30 p. m.	2	1

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Morocco are subject to very great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk. (18-8-11).

Telegrams for all places in interior of China excepting stations on the coast booked by routes other than Bhamo can be accepted at sender's risk (29-2-12).

Italian Administration notify that telegrams for Tripoli are admitted only in plain language and at sender's risk. As an exceptional measure short telegrams in code or cipher language are also admitted if forwarded via Italy and those concerned deposit two copies of their code, one at the Tripoli Telegraph Office and the other at the Telegraph Office at Rome (20-10-12).

Telegrams for Brazil via North Atlantic cables can only be accepted at sender's risk (27-2-12).

Owing to pressure of traffic and atmospheric disturbances telegrams for Casablanca, Mogador and Rabat are subject to great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk (16-6-12).

Dilom reports line interrupted to Behbehan. Communication between Behbehan and Ahwaz interrupted. Telegrams for Ahwaz, Mohammerah, Schouschter and Disful should bear instructions "Post Bushire" till further notice (15-5-12).

Italian Administration notify that telegrams in cipher or code language cannot be accepted for Rhodes (13-7-12).

Djeddah cable continues interrupted (26-7-12).

Telegrams in code for Hankow can only be accepted at sender's risk (27-5-12).

Private telegrams in secret language (ie., code or cipher) are not admitted in Turkey in Asia and the Turkish Islands. (31-7-12.)

As great portion of Ottoman telegraph lines are interrupted due to recent earthquake correspondence with Europe via Turkey is subject to delay (14-8-12).

Teheran reports Meshed line interrupted beyond Shahrud (28-8-12.

Many acres of wheat in various parts of Warwickshire have been ruined by a plague of sparrows

It has been decided by the Australian Common wealth to contribute £2,000 towards the cost of sending a rifle team to Bisley next year.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London Established over 35 years

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

Bombay Gymkhana v. Bombay Athletic Club.

A very interesting game was witnessed last evening when the Bombay Gymkhana met the Bombay Athletic Club in the Harwood League. It was anybody's game right up to the finish, and as a matter of fact the Athletics scored the final goal amid a considerable amount of excitement, and almost in the dark within two minutes of the call of time. The Gymkhana started one man short, but had their full team soon after a start was made. They were without their usual backs,—Willimott and Deane—but both Booth and Simmonds, who played in that position, did exceedingly well, the latter being very sure with his kicking. The game started in an exciting manner as within a couple of minutes of the kick off the Gymkhana scored from a penalty. Similarly the Athletics later on in the game scored their first goal from another penalty against the Gymkhana, which was not quite obvious to those looking on. Hyde played a sound game for the Athletics and scored both their goals.

Almost immediately after the start a penalty for tripping was given against the Athletics. This proving successful the Gymkhana led by 1—0. Give and take play followed and the weakened back division of the leaders was sorely tested, but nothing followed. Onslow was putting in some excellent defensive work. Both sides attacked in turn. Following a long period of even play, Barrett woke matters up by a fine run half the length of the field, finishing up by just missing the goal. The B. A. C. then rushed the ball down and only good work by Kilby, Swimmonds and Booth relieved the pressure. Two successive corners fell to the Gymkhana, but Chapman relieved. Half-time came with the score 1—0 in favour of the Gymkhana.

On re-starting a corner was awarded the Gymkhana. Osborne Smith placed the ball well, but it was cleared. More even play followed; neither side could show much advantage. The B. A. C. lost a good chance of equalising through over-anxiety. At this point a stoppage, the first, occurred through Onslow being hurt. With 20 minutes to go a penalty was given against the Gymkhana—the reason was not at once apparent—and the B. A. C. equalised. Just after the spectators were roused to a pitch of enthusiasm by successive attacks on both goals, each of which very nearly provided goals. Roger made a very fine run, but Walker saved well. Bellamy gave away two corners, but nothing came of them. It was now getting decidedly dark. The Gymkhana pressed continuously and Adams, after a fine single-handed piece of work, put the Gymkhana ahead. The referee next gave "hands" for what was obviously not an intentional piece of handling and Hargreaves was called upon to save. Just before time the Athletics pressed and in the gradually fading light Hyde sent in a splendid shot, which equalised matters. Shortly after this the whistle went and the game, which had been very level all the way through, ended in a draw.

Bombay Gymkhana.....Two goals
Bombay Athletic Club.....Two goals

Teams :—

Bombay Gymkhana.—Goal, Hargreaves ; backs, Booth and Simmonds ; halves, Barrett, Onslow and, Kilby ; forwards, Evans, Bartlett, Roger, Adams and Osborne-Smith.

Bombay Athletic Club.—Goal, Walker ; backs, Elliott and Chapman ; half backs, Foskett, Templeton and Bellamy; forwards, Brewin, Wilkie, Barnard Horlock and Hyde.

Referee.—Sergt. Martin.

BOMBAY MUD SPORTS.

Good entries and a good attendance marked yesterday's Mud Sports, which were held under fair but not too auspicious conditions. The ground was not easy, but fortunately the rain, which thratened all through the meeting, kept off until the events were over.

Results :—

Tent-Pegging (by half-sections).—1, L. Graham and J. R. Landon ; 2, J. W. Knight-Bruce and R. Bannerman and 3, R. F. R. Cooke and H. J. Graham.

Ladies' Tennis Ball Race.—1, Miss Patterson and Brown ; 2, Mrs. and Capt. Wagstaff ; 3, Miss Pike and Capt. MacLean.

Jumping (by half-sections).—1, Robinson and London ; 2, Rummell and Fowler.

Bending Race (bare back).—1, J. W. Knight-Bruce ; 2, L. Graham.

Boys' Race.—1, Jack Grimmin ; 2, Roger Curry.

Girls' Race.—1, Lorna Richardson ; 2, Eileen Savi.

Woolwinder's Stakes.—1, R. F. R. Cooke and Mrs. McCausland ; 2, Capt. and Mrs. Wagstaffe.

Scurry (horses).—1, G. J. Huntley on Tuppenny; 2, J. R. Landon on Biscuit ; 3, Tremearne on Harkaway.

ALLEGED RASH DRIVING.

At eleven o'clock on Tuesday night, Sheikh Badrudin Sheikh Kader, a chauffeur in the employ of Major Hepper, Agent of the G. I. P. Railway, was driving motor-car No. 1070 along Sleater Road, when a party of seven women, who left the Grant Road Railway Station, were walking on the same road. As the car approached the women, it was on the opposite side of the road, but when twenty yards distant from them, it is alleged that the driver suddenly turned it and drove straight across the road right into the party and knocked down two women named Sundrabai (40) and Chandrabai (50). Sundrabai sustained a compound fracture of the right hip bone, and Chandrabai, a fracture of the left shin bone and other lacerated wounds about the body. They were removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where they were detained for treatment. It is further alleged that at the time of the occurrence, the driver was under the influence of liquor, and had to be detained in hospital.

TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY.

Statement traffic for the month ended 31st May 1912 ... ...Rs. 1,51,282
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs. 21,955
Total earnings from 1st Jan. to 31st May 1912 ... ...Rs. 6,94,952
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs. 10,717

AHMEDABAD-PRANTEJ RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st May 1912 ... ...Rs. 34,407
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs. 2,280
Total earnings from 1st Jan. to 31st May 1912 ... ...Rs. 1,47,782
Derease on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs. 5,428

AHMEDABAD-DHOLKA RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st May 1912. ... ...Rs. 16,040
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs. 1,347
Total earnings from 1st Jan. to 31st May 1912 ... ...Rs. 63,353
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs. 8,880

AMRITSAR-PATTI RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 20th July. 1912 ...Rs. 10,000
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs. 1,335
Total earnings from 1st July to 20th July 1912 ... ...Rs. 31,000
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs. 1,180

It's a Bad Sign

when you have that obstinate, lingering cough which will not be shaken off.

There is no cough at any stage, whether old or young, but what needs attention. A cough soon wrecks a strong constitution, soon makes one helpless, in fact a cough is a very dangerous ailment, yet many hardly notice a cough. The way to cure bronchitis and chest colds is to apply Little's Oriental Balm.

Rub it well into the chest and back. It penetrates immediately to the inflamed parts. It stops the pain and drives out the inflammation. The cough, the hoarseness, the tightness across the chest go away. Shivering, feverish flushes and difficult breathing all cease. Expectoration of mucous mattes is stopped.

It cures every case where a cure is possible. It often cures when nothing else will. Can any body afford to be without it in the house all the time?

Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

SWIM THROUGH A TEMPLE.

Archæologist's Extraordinary Adventure.

A WONDER OF EGYPT.

Here is an account of one of the most fascinating and romantic incidents which ever happened to a visitor to Egypt. Surely no novelist ever conceived a deed so picturesque and so unique.

The story is characteristically buried, says "Public Opinion," by the archæologist who did the deed—in an article in the August "Cornhill" under the unpromising title of "Lower Nubia and the Great Reservoir,"—the writer being one of Egypt's finest archæologists, Mr. A. E. P. B. Weigall, the Inspector-General of Antiquities in Upper Egypt.

As a result of the Nile dam, the Nile Valley in certain parts, and at certain times of the year, is flooded. And one of the gems of the Nile—the famous Temple of Philæ—is then partly submerged. Mr. Weigall's unique feat was to swim through this famous Temple at such a time, and he describes the wonderful scenes before his eyes in this fine article.

What would the builders of this great Temple have said had they been witnesses of his deed?

"At about sunset we moored against the walls of the temple of Philæ. The temples rose from the water which flooded them, for the most part, to a depth of some ten feet or so ; and from the deck of the steamer we could step on to the roof of the Western Colonnade and could look down into the green depths from which the columns rose. As the day was hot, it was impossible to resist the inclination to bathe in this sacred area. We had had our swim each day of course, but here there was the prospect of a bathe which should recall the fairy dreams of our youth and set us in mind of the forgotten tales of the palaces of the sea.

"We dived into the water at a point where the roof of the colonnade was in ruins and the flood lay silently beneath us lapping around the long rows of columns a few feet below their capitals; and, coming to the surface in a shower of bubbles, we headed northwards, swimming along the covered colonnade, all the gods of Egypt sculptured upon the wall on our left, and on our right the columns between which the opposite colonnade was seen separated from us by a canal-like stretch of open water. These two colonnades flank the great approach to the pylons of the Temple of Isis; and when, therefore, we had reached their northern end, we turned to our right out of the shadows and swam towards the great doorway in the full radiance of the setting sun. Here I recollected that there stood a high granite pedestal from which the statue of a seated lion had fallen; and, feeling our way carefully through the water, we found this submerged pedestal and came to rest upon it. Deep below us lay the overthrown lion, and down to it we were constrained to descend rising again 'with the blurred impression of a face that smiled hideously through a green veil.'

"We then swam onwards, and, turning on our backs, floated silently through the great doorway, the spread-winged vultures carved above us and the Pharaoh offering to the gods on either side. Thus we passed into the forecourt of the Temple of Isis, and were completely shut in by the towering buildings. The water here was so silent and unruffled, the reflections of the columns and walls were so clear, that the place seemed to have been hidden to the world for centuries ; and we had the feeling that we were exploring for the first time the mysterious sanctuaries of unknown gods. We seemed to be intruders into some secret palace of the Nile, and we knew not what fairy adventure was before us. Here was the silent green stretch of the water, in which our two heads moved about like floating gourds ; here were Hathor, and Isis, and many another goddess, furtively peeping at us from just below the surface, so that to satisfy ourselves we must needs sink under the flood and peer ; at them thus here were dark doorways leading to holy places wherein our voices echoed as though some one were calling us; and here, too, were graceful columns whose elaborate capitals shimmered in the ripples which we made.

"On our left was the temple known as the Birth House, where the celebrations took place in commemoration of the birth of Horus amidst the reeds and swamps of the Delta. Into this temple we floated, turned upon our backs once more, passing from hall to hall. . . . The light of the sunset glowed in our eyes as we swam out of these dark halls and turned again into the forecourt of Iris making our way towards the main temple. The drab-coloured sandstone of the ruins became golden against the deep tone of the sky and the water spreading around us was made more green and mysterious by the contrast.

OUTLINES OF RUINED WALLS.

Looking down we could see the dim outlines of ruined walls traversing the paved court and broad stairs descending into the darkness. Waterplants swayed beneath us, tangled themselves about the limbs of the submerged gods and sinuously crept over the royal decrees of the Phraohs. Beneath the water in this forecourt stands the great granite inscription which relates how the Pharaoh Ptolemy VII. had given all the country from Philæ southwards to the island of Derar, near Dakkeh, to the great Isis, to be her possession for ever ; and as we dived to look at the drowned face of the goddess the fear of her wrath was not altogether absent. The territory between these very point had been submerged and given over to Nilus; and even here in her sanctuary the water-gods whispered, and only the spirits of the river ascended the steps of her altars.

"The maid temple, being built on higher level, has no more than a foot of water in its halls, and through this we waded over to the stairway which ascends to the roof. A scramble over the top of the building ensued, and from its heights we looked down upon the whole panorama of the temples reflected in the lake of the reservoir like the palaces of a dream. Eastwards rose that famous kiosk sometimes called "Pharaoh's Bed," and somewhat nearer stood the little shrine of Hathor. South-westwards the huge pylons reared themselves against the sunset ; and northwards the top of the Roman gateway made a solitary point on the face of the flood.

"Seized with another impulse, we ran down the steps once more, crossed the halls of Isis and slid into the water down the broad stairway of the forecourt. Bearing off to our left, we swam down a corridor, through a dark chamber, and so out into an open avenue leading between ruined walls to the Temple of Hathor. Along this we struck out, the rows of gods gliding by us, and presently entered the temple, which caught much of the last light of the day.

"Hathor being the Egyptian Aphrodite, the walls of her shrine are covered with festive scenes. Half submerged in the water we could see in the open court a figure standing beside some rushes, playing a double pipe, other figures making music upon the harp, an ape playing the guitar, the Pharaoh offering festal cones, flowers, and wine to the goddess of joy, and the little dancing god Bes leaping about and beating a tambourine. The water was not silent here, for the evening breeze ruffled the surface and sent the ripples whispering into the sanctuary; and in answer to the mood of the place we splashed through it laughed at little Bes, and sat whistling a tune upon a fallen column. Then, as the early stars came out we dived through a small side-door submerged almost to the lintel and thus leaving the temple swam across open water towards the kiosk.

Looking beneath us as we went we could sometimes discern the buildings below and could catch glimpses of strange shapes as we glided over the altars of forsaken shrines and struck the bubbles down into the faces of gods and Pharaohs. The half-seen ruins in the depths of the water took hold of the imagination and suggested much to the mind that would have been scorned in other circumstances. What spirits of the water dwelt in these sunken chambers?—what cities of the river were approached through these dusky halls? If only one could have breath to dive down through that dark doorway below the water, down the wide stairs, and down the passage.

THE REFLECTED STARS.

"The reflections of the gathering stars suggested that there were little lamps to light the way below ; and presently, no doubt, we should swim into the illumination of fairy places, and come suddenly upon the enchanted maidens of the deep. They would take hold of us with their cool hands, glide over us with their soft limbs, and entangle us in their hair. The summons of their eyes would lead us onwards till their cold lips touched ours; and thus down to fantastic depths they would beguile us, through chambers of silver lit by a thousand stars, to halls of gold illumined by many a sun.

"I felt that the whole experience had given us a new point of view in regard to the reservoir. One did not look forward only to the six months of each year when the water sinks and Philæ is left once more high and dry : the portion of the year when it is inundated also makes its appeal. Philæ clean and bare, as it must have been in ancient days, was good to look upon; Philæ overgrown with trees and grasses, as it was before the dam was built, was picturesque; but Philæ floating in the water, as it now does for half the year has that indefinable charm of unreality which is very essence of beauty."

Mr. Weigall explains how the flooded area of the Nile will be increased in 1913.

"When the great dam at Aswant on the frontier between Upper Egypt and Lower Nubia was built, the Nile Valley for some eight miles southwards was turned into a vast reservoir. The natives were handsomely compensated for the destruction of their houses and the submersion of their land, and their villages were rebuilt on the hillsides at a higher level. The reservoir is full each year from about January to June, while during the remaining months the river resumes its natural level, and the people come down from their lofty dwelling-places to cultivate their small fields, like Mr. and Mrs. Noah from Ararat. Now, however, the dam, having proved so great a success, is being heightened and in 1913 the level of the water in the reservoir will be so increased that the country will be flooded for well over a hundred mile.

"Several ancient buildings and many cemeteries and other remains will go under the water and for half the year the country will be like a great lake with temples for islands. In order to decide what steps had to be taken to prevent any loss to Egyptology in this respect, the present writer made an elaborate report for the Government in 1906-7 and as a result of this a large sum of money—£60,000 or £70,000—was voted for archæological work. Not only was every temple repaired strengthened, and thoroughly studied and photographed "but every single cemetery and ancient site was exhaustively excavated. "Thus," concludes Mr. Weigall, "not a scrap of information will be lost to science and every possible precaution will have been taken to safeguard the interests of the antiquary."

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

ASSAM TIL.

Forecast of the summer til crop of Assam in 1912. [Note.—On the average of five years ending 1910-11 the area under til crop in Assam represents some 0·1 per cent. of the total area under til in British India.]

This is the first separate forecast of summer til (Sesamum) of Assam. The area sown this year is 1,300 acres against 1,400 acres last year. The decrease occurred in the Goalpara district only.

Taking the normal outturn per acre as 400 cwt., the total estimated yield of this province this year is 239 tons only against 255 in the preceding year.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Broad Gauge System.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 17th Aug. on 945·61 miles open :—

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 1,90,000	Rs. 2,60,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 4,54,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	201	275	4	480
For previous 6 weeks of half year	10,76,000	12,99,000	24,000	29,99,000
Total for 7 weeks	12,66,000	21,59,000	28,000	34,53,000
Comparison, Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,71,920	2,68,255	3,125	4,43,300
Per mile of Railway...	182	284	3	469
Total to corresponding date...	11,71,579	18,87, 98	24,151	30,83,668

Increase for the week .....Rs. 10,700
Do. to date ..... ,, 3,69,332

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement Traffic of earnings for week ending 17th Aug. 1912.

	Miles Open.	Total for the period.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approximate cargs for week ending 17th Aug. 1912				
G. I. P. Ry.....	2791·68	1109100	6227400	8036500
A.-D.-C. Ry.....	125·90	44200	228300	272500
Baran Kotah Ry.	40·29	4900	23500	28400
Total...	2957·87	1158200	7179200	8337400
Earnings for corresp. 7 days ending 17th Aug. 1911				
G. I. P. Ry.....	2791·68	956784	6075314	7032098
A.-D.-C. Ry. ...	125·66	40470	204761	245231
B.-K. Ry.....	40·29	3123	16398	19524
Total...	2957·63	1000380	6296473	7296853
Inc. or dec. G. I. P. R.	.....	+152310	+852086	+1004402
Inc. or dec. A.D.C.R.	+ 0·24	+ 373	+ 28539	+ 27269
Inc. or dec. Baran-Kotah R.	.....	+ 1774	+ 7102	+ 8876

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Metre Gauge System.

Approximate Return of traffic for week ended 17th Aug. on 1,827·84 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 2,69,000	Rs. 2,90,000	Rs. 7,000	Rs. 5,66,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	147	159	4	310
For previous 6 weeks of half year	12 29,000	18,78,000	41,000	31,48,000
Total for 7 weeks	14,98,000	21,68,000	48,000	37,14,000
Comparison, Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,98,725	2,61,505	11,935	4,72,165
Per mile of Ry..	109	143	6	258
Total to corresponding date...	14,26,918	17,18,861	54,454	31,99,733

Increase for the week .....Rs. 93 835
Do. to date .....Rs. 5,14,267

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A straightforward, generous offer from an established firm. We are giving away Watches to thousands of people all over the world as a huge advertisement. Now is your chance to obtain one. Write now, enclosing British Postal Order for One Shilling for one of our fashionable Ladies' Long Guards or Gents' Albert, sent carriage paid to wear with the watch, which will be given Free (these watches are guaranteed five years), should you take advantage of our marvellous offer. We expect you to tell your friends about us, and show them the beautiful watch. Don't think this offer too good to be true, but send one shilling to-day and gain a Free Watch. You will be amazed.—WILLIAMS & LLOYD, Wholesale Jewellers (Desk 32), 89 Cornwallis Road, London, N., England.

MAIL NOTES.

"MADMAN'S FREAK."

Some girls in a Paris dress-making establishment had a narrow escape of their lives from a fellow employe who, armed with a gigantic pair of scissors, tried to cut pieces off them as he rushed wildly through the workshops. The man was a Hungarian cutter, who had suddenly gone mad. After inflicting wounds on several of the girls, he smashed the glass windows in the front of the shop. At the police station, he insisted on addressing the officer on duty as St. Peter. When the official, to humour him, finally answered to the name of the Saint, the cutter knelt down and endeavoured to kiss his boots.

ABDUL HAMID AND THE STAGE.

The deposed Abdul Hamid who has just arranged a miniature opera house adjoining his villa at Alatina has always been a generous patron of the drama and had a luxuriantly appointed private theatre built at Yildiz Kosk. His taste, however, has always been for opera bouffe of tragedy—on the stage—he will have none. When years ago the Italian Ambassador at Constantinople induced him to command Salvini to recite one or two of his tragic scenes in his presence. Abdul was so discomposed that he rose in the middle of the performance and left. Sarah Bernhardt the Sultan always refused to see declaring that he did not wish to witness the acting of a woman who could mimic death to such perfection.

AMUNDSEN'S INCOGNITO.

Amundsen's return, very much incognito, to get on with his book in his own home on the fjord, near Christiania, is, writes a Christiania correspondent, the great topic of conversation. Captain Amundsen is a splendid man, but he has a habit of turning up where least expected. Everybody being out of town, it is impossible to give the explorer a fitting reception; so his wishes to be considered as still absent cannot be overruled. On his arrival Amundsen went straight to King Haakon, by whom he was at once received, and he afterwards astonished his own brother by suddenly walking into his office. Having shaved off his moustache and the remains of his beard, he was scarcely recognisable.

BATTLE OF INSECTS.

A minute insect, scientifically known as the icerya purchasi, has this year wrought great havoc in the gardens, orchards and fields of France, particularly in the neighbourhood of Antibes. This same insect, first known in Australia, made disastrous ravages in former years in South Africa, Florida, California, Portugal and Italy. In those countries the sole method of fighting the pest that proved successful was to expose it to a yet smaller insect, a parasite called the novius cardinalis. This parasite was discovered in America, and in a few months after it had been placed in proximity to the icerya purchasi the latter had disappeared. The French Minister of Agriculture sent for a battalion of the red novii to the entomological station at Portici, near Naples, and after receiving them in Paris despatched them at once to the South of France. Good reports of their conduct have already been received, and it is predicted that the icerya will soon be exterminated. Another battalion of the parasites is soon to arrive in France from Portugal.

GAELIC MYSTERY.

The trial concluded at Inverness recently of John MacIsaac, a young farm labourer, on a charge of murdering an old woman who lived alone on the island of Benbecula, South Hebrides. The jury found him guilty of culpable homicide, and Lord Dewar passed sentence of fifteen years' penal servitude. Most of the witnesses gave evidence in Gaelic, and an interpreter was necessary. Evidence was given by Mr. Neil McLean, justice of the peace for Benbecula, who took the old woman's dying depositions. He said that she told him that her injuries "were inflicted by God." There was, she said, "nothing on her but what God had done." It was suggested in court that it is the custom in some parts of Scotland for religious people to say when an accident befalls them that Providence is the cause, and that that possibly accounted for the old woman's statements. Mr. McLean stated that he knew fatalism was very common in some parts of the Highlands, but he thought there was less of it in Benbecula than elsewhere. The woman had said, when questioned, that the man was only a "tro oster," who was taking the road.

END OF THE CLAQUE.

When the Alhambra Theatre, London, closed in mail week for seven weeks, before reopening in the autumn it dispensed permanently with the claque that for many years has been installed in the gallery to applaud the artistes. The Alhambra was not the only theatre that up to quite recently employed applauders, but with the disappearance of the claque there an ancient institution, which still flourishes in Continental theatres, has ceased to have a permanent home in London. The professional applauder will not, however, entirely disappear, for the reason that some artistes who are comparative strangers are willing to pay for a reception during the first nights of their engagement. There is at least one claque master in London, with a band of trained hand-clappers, who finds the business a paying one, and there are managements that like to employ him. London theatres and music-halls prefer nowadays to rely on the spontaneous enthusiasm of their audiences ; but there remain one or two managements that

THE TWO SERVICES.

After having been out of use in the Royal Navy since 1861, the title of "Mate" has been revived by an Order in Council of July 19 for the warrant and petty officers taken from the lower deck for a course of training preparatory to being granted commissioned rank. This is a fitting and happy combination of an old title with a new class; fitting because, as most of our naval readers will know, it was the original name of the sub-lieutenants of the Navy, with which rank the mates will be equivalent, and happy because, since a special title was desired to distinguish the new class of "rankers" from the commissioned warrant officers on the one hand, and the sub-lieutenants from Osborne on the other, it was better to revive one from the old Navy than introduce a new designation. The Merchant Service, with more respect for time-honoured custom and usage, has never allowed the term of "mate" to fall into disuse. As regards the officers to be advanced to the new grade, the regulations appear to be framed with a view to ensuring that only the very best shall reach the quarter deck. A warrant or petty officer chosen will be required to pass a course of instruction before receiving the rank of Acting Mate; before being confirmed in the rank he must "undergo such further instruction as may be considered necessary" and "pass a qualifying examination;" he must then "serve at sea for such period and fulfil such conditions as may be prescribed" before being eligible for promotion to the rank of lieutenant. The pay of an Acting Mate is to be 8s. a day, with 2s. for messing, which is double that of a sub-lieutenant, and more than that of a warrant officer, except where employed on specialist duties, the gunner or boatswain receiving 5s. 6d. a day on promotion and 8s. on completing ten years' service. Commissioned warrant officers, however, start at 10s. a day, and may receive a messing allowance of 1s. 6d. a day in certain cases. They will therefore always receive as much as, and may receive more than, their juniors who will come under the new scheme.

To say that every week adds something to the knowledge and experience of the naval pilots in the Royal Flying Corps seems in the nature of a platitude. But the naval airmen are making progress, not according to what may be called the usual practice of the art, either of the airman or of the hydroplanist, but in those particular points which are a combination of thetwo. It is interesting to note how these particular steps in the development of the aerohydroplane indicate more and more that what has been obtained in the invention of Mr. Short is a boat which can float as well as fly, and is navigable on the sea as well as in the air. It is not long ago that Commander Samson, returning from his exhibition of flying before the King at Weymouth, alighted on the wather off Westgate, on the north coast of Thanet, and was towed for the rest of his journey to the naval flying ground near Eastchurch. He appears to have been as safe in his machine while it was being towed as if it had been an ordinary man-of-war's boat. On the day of the Parliamentary inspection at Spithead, Commander Samson improved upon this by navigating his craft for a considerable distance on the water, turning in and out of the columns as easily as a torpedo boat. Many of the spectators were exercised in their minds when they saw him running thus along the surface of the water as to whether it was intentional or not. It was manifest, however, that even if in consequence of there being so little wind the airman had some slight difficulty in rising, he was at the same time giving an exhibition of one of the merits of his machine. The great advantage of being able to run the engines satisfactory, even though a cloud of spray is beating over the boat, must be obvious, for in war time it might easily happen that a pilot would have to descend on a choppy sea.

Here there are presented two qualities possessed by the aero-hydroplane of the Short type in use by the naval airmen. It can usually be relied upon to act as a hydroplane or waterplane even if, by reason of a damaged plane or similar mishap, it has not its power of rising to the full extent. The advantage of this faculty is also apparent after a flight, when, by the aid of a boat from the ship with which it wishes to communicate, it can be brought alongside ready to be hoisted in. Still a third quality of the Short flying boat was demonstrated when Commander Samson was on his way back from Spithead to Harwich. One plane of the machine had been damaged by the rainstorms and strong wind, and it was desired to make a descent at Dover for the purpose of executing repairs. In doing so, Commander Samson came down in the harbour and made fast to a buoy, at which he rode safely all through a rough night. To such a degree of handiness and control has the flying boat been brought withia few months. None can say that the money which has been expended upon it has not been abundantly justified. At the same time, the experience which was gained at Barrow with naval airship No. 1 should not be wasted, because the Navy has shown a great aptitude for using the flying boat. The cruise of the Zeppelin airship "Victoria Luise" emphasises the need that exists for keeping abreast of the developments with lighter as well as heavier-than-air craft. The "Victoria Luise" made a cruise of about 350 miles, including more than 100 miles over the open sea. As an alternative to the flying boat which it already possesses, the Navy should be given the opportunity of using the airship as well, for it is believed that it can repeat with it the success achieved with the submarine and with the aeroplane.

The Coventry Ordnance Works, appear to have acquired the patent rights in Great Britain, of a new automatic rifle, which has been invented by a Frenchman and which comes before the military public under the somewhat clumsy title the Laird-Meuteyne-Degaille automatic rifle. It was among the many new appliances which were this year on view at the Bisley meeting, and attracted a good deal of attention from soldiers, while, if one is not mistaken, Colonel Seely also seemed much interested in its possibilities. It is known whether the present Secretary of State for War is of the opinion of his predecessor in office, that "an automatic rifle is many years off yet," or whether in the character of the experienced soldier, he recognises that we may at any moment have the necessity for such a weapon sprung upon us by a more up-to-date military Power; but it is often put forward as a subsidiary reason for hesitating to re-arm the infantry that such designs of automatic rifles as have been from time to time submitted to the War Office do not possess such striking advantages as would outweigh the inconveniences and warrant the expense of re-armament. It will be interesting to learn the view which the War Office exports take of the Laird-Meuteyne-Degaille automatic rifle. It has at any rate, two virtues: it is very light and very simple in construction; it is gas-operated and loaded from clips, the magazine holding five, seven, or ten catridges; while the recoiling mechanism practically consists of no more than three pieces, which can be dismounted and assembled in a very few seconds. It is believed that a very favourable impression was formed of the rifle by such experts from Enfield and from Hythe as were privileged to see and handle the new weapon at Bisley, and it is to be hoped that it may, in the interests of our indifferently armed infantry, be subjected to exhaustive tests of a practical kind.

General Pole-Carew in the House of Commons speaks of the Special Reserve as a weak link in the chain of military organisation of Britain. Were the whole establishment of 80,000 men of the Special Reserve complete, were these men all mature soldiers fit for war, the number would not be any too great to make good the waste of war. As it is the force is 23,000 short of establishment, and of these a large number would be unfit to take their places in the ranks of the expeditionary force. No one can tell what the wastage would be were that expeditionary force engaged in war on the Continent. All that can be said is that it would be very great, and would soon use up the men at present available to make it good, Colonel Seely allowed that efforts must be made to get the Special Reserve up to strength, and that so long as the present state of things continues there certainly is a weak link in the chain which interferes with the work of the military machine. In consequence of this weak link, all statements that the expeditionary force is fit to take the field are misleading, even if there were no other reasons for believing that such statements, to say the least, are optimistic. If the link is to be made sound the conditions of service in the Special Reserve must be made more attractive. To do so will cost money and apparently the only thing for which money can be readily found is for the payment of officials under the Insurance Act.

HIGH COURT—AUG. 29.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.)

Long Causes.

231-08 Edg G N and W. Sobhagchand Vassanjee vs Dada Abbor M B Chottia.
666-10 Jam R and D Sadda Purna and Co vs Shiv Narayen Parbhulal Cap and V
821-12 Man J H and Co Magunlal Ghellabhoy vs Maria widow Mehta and D Mans J H and Co.
188-11 Patell and Piraji Maluji Broker vs V S Late Chit M and K
819-11 Pest R K and Co Mulji Jaitha and Co vs Motilal Kanji Man and T and Dik D and S
595-11 Unwalla and P Hakimji Assijee vs T M Nathebhai S B Mehta
214-12 Mulji K and T Jeyroop Comiji vs P B Deokar Dastur and Co
453-12 Dastur and Co Meghji Hirji vs Hemraj Hirji Moti and D
371-12 Moti and D Bai Rashidabai vs Abdul Samad Esmail Molem Mehta and D
560-12 M B Chothia Bai Srimbai vs R S Ghandy Mulla and M
566-12 Manek and v S T Mansuria vs A M S Thaver
299-07 Ard H D and Co Kanayalal Basleodas vs Shankerdas Shivlal Dalh F and D
404-12 Patell and E Dhondi Bhikaji vs Abdul Karim Hassanally Payne and Co
766-10 Ard H D and Co Munshi Mahomed Ali Toongekar vs Ahmed Jamal Chit M andK
992-11 Payne and Co R D Sethna vs Manji Vanmali Cap and V.
143-12 Bick M and R Rookhiabqo vs Sarajally Adamji Noorbhai Payne and Co.
166-12 Payne and Co Ratonsi Cursondas vs The Colaba Press Co Ld Nadirsha and D.
182-12 Tyabji D and Co Morarji Keshowji vs Mehta and D.
694-11 Cap and V M Wadia vs S H Batlivala Payne and Co
211-12 Patell and E Sakharam Govind vs Gungubai D J Mantri.
204-12 Jeh and S M H Jam Mahomed vs Suleman Joonb Sme B and Co.
219-12 Malvi H M and R Bansilal Amirchand vs Shridham Gopinath in Person.
220-12 Mirza M and M Abdul Rehman Mitha vs D D Kharas in Person.
818-11 Dubash and P Shankar Tulsiram vs Babaji Vithoba Masch and N and Duph and P
436-07 Payne and Co Dayanth Krishnanth vs Dhondnath R Khote and others Jam R D and Co Mat J M Khan L and M Edg G W and Co Manch and w and Sham M and H

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.)

Long Causes.

991-11 Subnis and G Tola alias Haji Abdul Sattar Solee vs Bai Muriambai Little and Co
1040-10 Hiralal and Co Tokersey Govarji vs Dwarkadas Amerchand Dik D and S.

Short Cause.

759-11 Wadia G and Co Madangopal Chandrajan vs Essak Ismail Jeh M and S

Reference

2-12 E F Nicholson In Re Government vs Gerson Moses Payne and Co

Long Causes

674-09 Maneck and Laxmibai vs N S Tamber Sham M and H.
928-10 Payne and Co R D Sethna vs Kusturbai Edg G W and Co.
832-11 Edg G W and Co Jeyohandbhai Manchubhai vs Kadurbhai Ebrahim.
356-11 Mehta and D Kulsumbai widow vs Mehrally Hamir Manch and N
657-11 Jeh M and S Mahomed Nathu vs Rehmatbai, widow Payne and Co and Jeh M and S,
395-11 E P D Cunha Gulabchand Bhagwanji vs. William Clarke and others Jeh M and S and Kanga and S.
738-12 Payne and Co—Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed vs Kapurchand Mohunji—Little & Co.
1043-11 Edg G W and Co. Jiwabhai Vadilal vs The New Piece-goods Bazar and Co. Ltd.—Payne and Co.
680-12 Payne and Co. Marshall and Co. vs Gordhandas Khatau, Craigie B and C.
142-12 Payne and Co Khatizabai vs Noorbai widow Jam B and D and Manch and N
197-12 Payne and Co E M Wallibhoy vs Esmji Moosaji Jeh and S
1208-12 Judah and Jafferji Hoosenalli vs C M Badshah Amin D
988-11 Naan H and Co Shripat Juggonath vs Shridhar Dadabhoy Khan L and M.
31-12 Cap and V Messrs Droz Amstutz and Co vs Abdul Razak Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahed Manch and M and Nh B P

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton).

Short Causes,

541-12 Sme B and Co Shivjibhai Hasam vs Goolam Hoosein Callian—In person.
682-12 Bick M B and Co D M Engineer vs Hakimji Adamji and others.
745-12 Dupn F and D, D M Mehta vs Nagarji Pranlal—Vachha and Co.
799-12 Bicknell M R and Co Sudanand Ramkrishna vs V O R Sharma Malvi H M and R.
818-12 Ard H D and Co Osman Jamal vs F N Furdunjee Cap and V.
823-12 Duph F and D Fatehchand Khoobchand vs Jeyram Shivji.
824-12 Duph F and D Dolatram Kundanmal vs Jeyram Shamji.
825-12 Duph F and D Ramlal Ramkaran vs Jeyram Shamji.
701-12 Jam B and D Bai Jorbai vs Bai Dinbai and others Patell and E.

Undefended New Long Cause.

651-12 M B Chothia Bawabai widow vs Haji Hassam Noor Mahomed.

Long Causes.

109-12 Crawford B and Co The Trustees for the City of Bombay vs Ismail Haji Cassum Payne and Co
921-11 Wadia G and Co A W Campbell vs Mulji Shampji Tyabji D and Co
93-12 Tyabji D and Co Syed Ebrahim Syed Katbadia vs Karbella Begum Mulla and M
101-12 Moti and Cohmna Bhana vs Magna Mana S B Mehta
1069-11 Little and Co The Official Trustees of Bombay vs Merwanji Pestonji T and others Shamrao M and H Jamshedji R and D Forbes and Co
837-11 Dabash and F Suliman Mahomed C vs Aishabai widow and others Chitnis M and K
876-11 Captain and V Mahomedally Gulam vs Abdul Ea-ool Balloo Payne Co
351-11 Judah and S Virji Jeeva vs Nilkantrao Laxman Power Jamshedji R and D
913-11 Castain and V R oji Lalji and Co vs Dharsay Nantay and Co Dhaptary F and D
322-11 Mirza and Manishanker K and G vs Sheriarji Rustomji Misri and others S B Mehta
647-10 Payne and Co Ophdas Malchand vs Bai Rumbani widow and others Tayabji D and Co Bhaishanker K and G
122-12 Mulla and M, P D Vachha and others vs P J Mistry Bisk M R and Co.
875-11 Edg G W and Co Shamji Bhimji and Co vs Messrs. Kapadia Bros, a firm, Mulla and M.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman).

To speak to the Minutes of Order.

167-06 Ard H D and Co Lalji Nensey vs Keshowj Poonja Wadia G and Co.

Long Causes.

6-12 Ard H D and Co Harakbai vs Jammabai Shroff D and D.
574-11 Mehta and D Esmail Ebrahim vs Bibibai Motichand and D.
153-12 Craw B and Co the Bank of Bombay vs Vadilal Cahotilal Maoji and D.
13-12 Jeh Da B N Watchagbandy vs B C Watchaghandy Edg G W and Co,
23-12 Capt and V Rajnabai vs Luxmon Jairam D J Mantri.
27-12 Cap and V Abdul Pasheer Gazi Mahomed vs Haji Ebabux Patell and E,
473-11 Bhai K and G Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Abhirchand vs Hirji Jaitha and Co Mat J and M.
607-10 Bhai K and G Govindji Kanji vs Padamsey Yelji.
93-11 Khem L and M Chunilal Lalchand vs Keshowji Tokersey
569-10 Jeh and S Esraji Mossaji vs Esraji Tajbhoy Ard H D and Co Payne and Co, Jam R and D,
1071-11 Crawford B and Co Gulamalli Gulam Hoosein vs Rajoo Bubuji Judah and S.
116-11 Edg G W and Co Bapilal Chunilal vs C D Ballaporia Ragh N and Co
434-11 Mulla and M B D Mehta vs J H Bamboat Sham M and H.
59-19 Payne and Co Keshavlal Gordhandas vs Narotumdas Gordhandas Mat J and M.
973-11 M B Chothia N B Wagh vs D The Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas Damodardass Teckersey Payne and Co.
1182-12 Sme Bland Co D P Surrey vs D E Bhaker Dubash and P
925-10 Mahh K and Co R D Sethna vs Kallianji Sunjibhai Bhai K and G.

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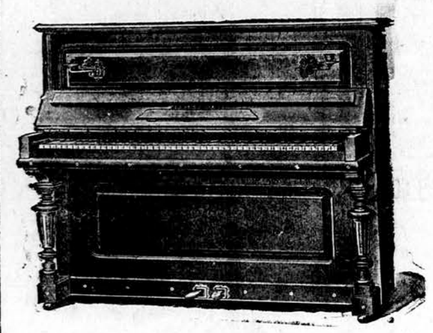

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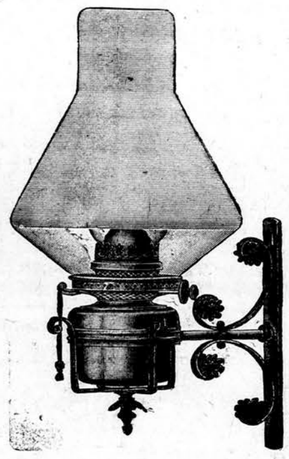

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